

**Veterinary Regulations****PART ONE****THE PROTECTION OF ANIMAL HEALTH****Title 1****General Rules of Prevention and Surmounting of Animal Diseases****Chapter 1****The animal health requirements of animal keeping***The placing of animals***Section 1**

- (1) Should any separate provision of law not decree otherwise, animals shall only be kept in places complying with the standards set up by the National Regulations of Building Affairs (hereinafter to be referred to as NSBA) or according to the content of the separate provision of law.
- (2) Buildings, holdings, pinfolds etc. (hereinafter to be referred to as animal keeping facilities) shall be established and technologies of livestock farming and animal keeping (hereinafter to be referred to as technologies) shall be applied in order that the keeping of animals are provided in a healthy environment free from infections and the suitability of products of animal origin directly for human consumption and the manufacturing of foodstuffs is ensured.
- (3) The requirements concerning animal keeping facilities are included in Appendix 1.
- (4) The keeping of animals shall not imperil human and animal health and not damage the environment.

*The animal health requirements of the establishment, reconstruction and operation of animal keeping holdings and buildings***Section 2**

- (1) In case of the settlement, erection, reconstruction, extension, taking over, retention and destination-modification of facilities and additional buildings specified in Section 4, Section 34 and points i) and f) of Section 33 of the Act, the regionally competent stations of animal health and provisions control (hereinafter to be referred to as station) of the county (capital) shall deliver its professional authoritative consent on the basis of the examination of schemes submitted to the permitting authority, which is to be undertaken according to the requirements of Appendix 2.
- (2) On large holdings the keeper shall prepare an epidemic-prevention plan including the list and quantity of disinfectants and the equipment constantly in service. The continuity of operation is monitored by the official veterinarian.

### Section 3

On large holdings, undertakings manufacturing feedingstuffs, stations of artificial insemination, embryo-transplantation and incubation units employees shall possess a valid sanitary licence, be verified to have attended and passed the examination of labour aptitude. The head of the regionally competent animal health stations might order the imposition of the above mentioned conditions on intensive holdings if products of animal origin directly for human consumption (e.g. milk, milk-based products) are produced on the holding.

#### *The animal health requirements of the population of animal keeping holdings and buildings*

### Section 4

- (1) Large holdings and buildings shall only be populated with the prior authorisation of the station and by animals of a population free from the pathogens included in the national exemption, of the same species - if possible the same age and place of origin - ,on the basis of the favourable results of the required diagnostic examinations carried out in the place of origin or in the quarantine. Animals of different species shall be kept on the holding exclusively with the authorisation of the regionally competent official veterinarian. Holdings newly populated are qualified as quarantines as well.
- (2) Animals from abroad and foreign places shall be admitted to the holding and population already populated exclusively after the isolation of favourable outcome and with the prior authorisation of the station. The required examinations shall be completed during the isolation period.

### Section 5

- (1) Animal keeping facilities and pastures shall be established and operated in order that the population and evacuation (the removal of animals) can be completed in 6-12 days, all at once.
- (2) Following the evacuation the keeper is obliged to undertake the cleaning and disinfection of the pasture or facility or take measures for it according to the instructions of disinfection. The instructions of disinfection are included in Appendix 18.
- (3) On holdings operating during continuous population the keeper is obliged to take measures for the cleaning and disinfection of buildings and take measures for the extermination of rodents and insects.

### Section 6

- (1) Besides employees and entrants for temporary activities (inseminator, inspector of livestock farming organisations and authorities) holdings with a great number of animals shall only be entered by the owner and operator of the holding and the official and supplying veterinarian observing the preventive epidemiological regulations.
- (2) Visitors shall only be admitted to the holding after disinfection of hand-and footwear, changing of clothes or putting on protection footwear, cap and overcoat, and exclusively under the surveillance of the veterinarian supplying the holding. The name and address of the visitor and the time of the visit shall be recorded in the record book of the holding.



- (3) In danger of epidemic holdings shall not be visited.
- (4) Objects liable to transmit infection or vehicles necessary for the supply and operation of the holding exclusively shall be admitted to the holding after disinfected.

#### Section 7

- (1) The pasturing, feeding and watering of animals shall be carried out in harmony with the animal health regulations. Feeding shall only take place with feedingstuffs that will not endanger the life of animals or - indirectly - the life of humans.
- (2) The use of chemical agents with hormonal content and effect, and endangering the health of animals and humans is prohibited in nourishment.
- (3) In accordance with point 2, the use of chemical and biological agents for improving the results of animal production and reproduction or for any other purpose, which might effect nocuously the health of animals and humans consuming animal products is prohibited.
  - a) Stilbens, stilben-derivatives, their salts, esters, thyreostatics are not to be put in circulation for veterinary purposes and not to be applied on animals.
  - b) The application of  $\beta$ -agonists on food-producing animals, except as the obstetrical aid for cattle.
- (4) Food-producing animals individually marked:
  - a) Might be treated for the purpose of therapy by preparations containing 17-B oestradiol, testosterone, progesterone or their derivatives. The treatment shall be carried out exclusively by injection or spiral preparations registered for veterinary purposes. The treatment shall only be carried out by a veterinarian who shall keep a record of the treatment including the method and time of treatment, the name of preparation and the identification data of the treated animal.
  - b) Veterinary preparations with oestrogen, androgen or gestagene effects registered in Hungary for the purpose might be applied under veterinary surveillance for the synchronisation of rutting or embryo-transplantation. The veterinarian is obliged to keep a record of the treatment as stipulated in point a).
- (5) Breeding fish might be treated by registered veterinary preparations in the first 3 months of their life from the purpose of altering their sex. The veterinary is obliged to keep a record of the ordering of preparations.
- (6) The following shall not be registered for veterinary purposes:
  - a) Preparations of hormonal effects the provisional health waiting period of which is longer than 15 days.
  - b)  $\beta$ -agonist preparations the provisional health waiting period of which exceeds 28 days.

#### Section 8

On large holdings milk unsuitable for human consumption- except for colostrum, skim milk, churn milk and serum shall only be used for the purpose of nourishment after 20 minutes of heat treatment on 82 C. The heat treatment shall be carried out in a place authorised by the official veterinarian.

### Section 9

- (1) The processing and neutralisation of the waste of slaughterhouses and food processing plants shall be performed in undertakings processing products of animal origin denoted by the valid regulations as appropriate for the purpose.
- (2) Raw food leavings, kitchen swill shall only be used for the feeding of animals if in compliance with the regulations of the Regulations (paragraph 5 of Section 42).

### Section 10

- (1) On large holdings the nourishment, the agricultural produces for nourishment, the treatment and storing of those, other materials used for manufacturing feed mixtures, the method of production, the holding and the undertaking producing feedingstuffs shall be continuously supervised by the veterinary supplying the holding.
- (2) Should the owner or the veterinary supplying the holding find that the feedingstuff does not comply with the stipulated animal health requirements it shall be the responsibility of the veterinarian to inform the station about the findings simultaneously prohibiting that the feedingstuff be utilised, produced at and circulated from the premises until further notice.

### Section 11

- (1) The quality of water for the watering of animals shall be — as far as possible — one of drinking water. Providing the quality and clinical examination of water (once in a year or in case of necessity), the maintenance and disinfection of wells, pipes and the watering equipment and the diversion of surplus water is the responsibility of the keeper or operator.
- (2) Provided that they are well and uniformly dissolving and their use is authorised for the given species (current of utilisation and age group) of animals, veterinary medical products for the purpose of medical treatment and immunisation shall be added to the drinking water of animals exclusively at the disposal and under the surveillance of the veterinarian.
- (3) The fertilisation (chlorination) of wells supplying water reprehensible from microbiological aspects shall be carried out exclusively under the surveillance of the veterinarian. The reiterated utilisation of the water supplied by the specific well for the aim of watering animals shall only be authorised in possession of the favourable outcome of the clinical examination.
- (4) Standing and flowing waters shall not be used for watering and sintering of domestic animals kept for commercial purposes. Under justified circumstances and based on the preliminary opinion of the competent institute of the National Service for Public and Municipal Health (hereinafter to be referred to as the institute of NSPMP) in the town (district), the station might take measures different from the above ones.
- (5) Animals shall not be watered from ditches of pastures and waterflows containing rainwater or water deriving from the acreage of medical institutions, moreover, they shall not be pastured within a hundred-meter zone from waterflows of this kind.

*The animal health requirements of pasturing*

Section 12

- (1) Providing for pastures, grass courts used for pasturing (hereinafter to be referred to as pasture), wells situated on it, watering places and other water-supplying places so as to be in excellent condition from animal health aspects is the responsibility of the keeper, operator or user, which is overlooked by the official veterinarian.
- (2) Pastures shall be maintained so that parasites endangering the health of animals survive in the lowest possible numbers. Pastures - with the exception of nature reservations - shall be exempted from standing waters and pools by hydrotechnical amelioration. Arrangements for the removal of virulent plants and wastage and extraneous materials endangering the health or corporeal integrity of animals shall be made as well. Trespassing on pastures shall be prohibited. Buildings endangering the health or corporeal integrity of animals shall not be erected, as well as materials dangerous for animals shall not be kept in storage on the pasture.
- (3) For the medical treatment and vaccination of animals permanently kept on pastures, treatment corridor, for individual treatment equipment for binding and pinning down shall be established. For sick animals isolating pinfolds shall be provided for.

Section 13

- (1) Pasturing after plant protecting control is only allowed after the prescribed waiting time expires and on pastures not soiled with artificial fertilisers
- (2) The grass yielding of pasturing territories situated in the 5 kilometre area of factories of heavy and chemical industry and in the 500 meter area of roads marked by one and two-figure numbers as well as heap and coarse fodders cultivated on these territories shall be clinically examined for extraneous heavy metals (e.g. cadmium, lead, mercury) at the expense of the user of the pasture, once in a year, before the season of pasturing starts. In case the measured value surpasses the limit value stipulated in the separate provision of law, the manner of the possible consumption of the specific fodder plants and the further utilisation of the pasture shall be determined by the official veterinarian.

Section 14

- (1) Before utilising it on the pasture, diluted manure shall be kept in storage for at least 60 days, in compliance with the regulations of the act concerning agricultural lands. In case of notifiable animal diseases, the requirements (as well as the period of storage) of the (possible) placement of diluted manure on the pasture are included in the detailed regulations concerning the specific disease or determined by the veterinary authority ordering the restrictive measures.
- (2) Following the placement of diluted manure on the pasture animals shall not be driven to the pasture within 30 days.
- (3) For the irrigation of the pasture of a specific holding the diluted manure of another holding shall only be utilised after the preliminary authorisation of the station competent by the place of the pasture.
- (4) The burial of carcasses on the pasture is prohibited.



### Section 15

- (1) Animals shall be driven to the pasture only if they are healthy and free from the larva of warble fly and liver-rot. Animals with any other parasitous-infection shall be driven to the pasture at least 14 days after the accomplishment of their medical treatment.
- (2) On pastures (territories) infected by anthrax, emphysematous gangrene, tetanus and detrimental edema animals are only allowed to be pastured if their vaccination took place at least two weeks (but not earlier than 6 months) before they were driven out. Infected areas are territories where the above diseases appeared on animals within the past 25 years. The station and the official veterinarian shall keep records of these territories.
- (3) Pasturing animals shall be tended by dogs vaccinated against rabies within a year and treated with medications effective against tapeworm and coenure before pasturing.

### Section 16

The official veterinarian shall monitor and prohibit the driving out and pasturing of animals if those are not in compliance with the animal health requirements of pasturing.

## Chapter 3

### Neutralisation of animal waste

#### *Types of animal waste*

### Section 38

- (1) Animal waste of great infectological hazard (high risk material) pose an increased degree of threat to the health of animals and humans. These wastes are as follows:
  - a) perished and still-born animals;
  - b) animals slaughtered on official resolution or from any other cause;
  - c) aborted embryo and amnion;
  - d) parts of the slaughtered animal unsuited for consumption or the body or parts of the body of the animal qualified during the examination of meat as unsuited for consumption;
  - e) the tainted meat of all mammals, poultry, aquatic and wild animals and tainted food products of animal origin;
  - f) the meat of all mammals, poultry, aquatic and wild animals, milk-based and meat products, eggs, egg-based products and honey arrived at the country through import and qualified during their supervision as not being in compliance with the animal health requirements imposed on import products;
  - g) commercial livestock perished during their transport;
  - h) animals confiscated at border stations and products of animal origin without heat-treatment;
  - i) the animal waste of accidents and operations of veterinary hospitals, clinics and surgeries;

- j) animal waste containing the remnants of substances dangerous for the health of humans or animals; meat or products of animal origin rendered unsuited for consumption with remnants of this kind;
  - k) the wastage and unconsumable by-products of poultry incubation stations and undertakings processing raw materials and fully and semi-processed goods of animal origin ( products of the food industry, animal protein, leather etc.);
  - l) the untreated content of maw and rumen, solid raw materials containing animal faeces and diluted manure untreated;
  - m) litter and other wastage emerging from animal transporting vehicles at the transshipment stations of railways, motor vehicles, landing places of ships and airports;
  - n) kitchen refuse of communal feeding and big consumers, containing raw material, semi- and fully-processed goods of animal origin;
  - o) rubbish of airports, public roads, railroads and camping sites containing animal waste.
- (2) Animal waste of little infectological hazard (low risk material) involves wastage not specified in paragraph (1) and not dangerous for humans and animals or the degree of danger to the health of animals and humans is moderate.

#### Section 39

- (1) The utilisation of animal waste for the purpose of human consumption is prohibited, their utilisation and commercialisation for the feeding of animals shall only be authorised in compliance with the regulations of the Regulations.
- (2) Animal waste of great infectological hazard shall be processed in factories specified in Appendix 3, similarly the processing of animal waste of little infectological hazard shall be accomplished in factories specified in Appendix 4. Processing factories are registered by the regionally competent station and provided with an identification number by the Ministry in co-operation of the station. The identification number shall be clearly displayed on all products of the factory as well as on their package and collecting wrap.
- (3) Animal waste of great infectological hazard - with the exception of materials denoted in point (1) paragraph (1) of Section 38 - shall be processed biologically (soaking/steeping, composting etc.) only after heat-treated as described by point 16.1 of Appendix 3.
- (4) Animal waste shall be neutralised by processing for the purpose of industrial utilisation - considering the directions of the specific provision of law - or animal feeding.
- (5) Animal waste intended to be utilised for feeding purposes and untreated animal waste not utilised by the leather and skin industry, the chemical industry, the pharmaceutical industry etc., shall be neutralised by heat treatment.
- (6) If the animal waste is unsuited for processing, it shall be neutralised according to the following procedures:
- a) digging in the digging ground for animal waste (carrion ground);
  - b) placement in the cesspool for animal waste (carrion terminating pit);
  - c) cremation (crematory units for animal waste);
  - d) in case of waste suitable for fertilisation, admittance to the soil, in accordance with paragraph 1.1 of Section 38;

The regulations of establishment of the above mentioned facilities are included by Appendix 5.

(7) In case of the notification of contagious notifiable animal disease the method of neutralisation is determined by the station, considering the chapters of the Regulations concerning detailed rules of surmounting of contagious animal diseases.

(8) In case the regulations concerning notifiable animal diseases do not decree otherwise, animal waste shall be preserved - if possible in carrion chambers - until the veterinary examination so that persons can not contact with it and it is free from rays of sunlight or other sources of heat.

#### Section 40

Animal waste of great infectological hazard shall not be transported into the country as goods or raw material.

#### Section 41

(1) Products originated from regular slaughter and milk-based products of animal origin suitable for human consumption, but intended to be utilised for other purposes (head, neck, leg, rump-back of poultry, bowels, bones of ruminants, milk, churn milk and serum) shall be regarded as animal waste of little infectological hazard.

(2) Animal waste specified in paragraph 1 shall be commercialised exclusively after being heat-treated. The heat-treatment shall be carried out according to the directives of point 16.1 of Appendix 3 or point 9.1 of Appendix 4.

(3) Animal waste of little infectological hazard shall be transported into the country by transporting vehicles with active refrigeration, if the contractor possesses the adequate private or hired

a) separated room for freezing

b) processing unit as described in Appendix 4.

(4) The fulfilment of conditions set up by point a) and b) of paragraph 3 is certified by the regionally competent station. The sign "Not for human consumption" shall be displayed on the individual and collective wrapping and the transport documents of the animal waste.

#### Section 42

(1) Animal waste the economical gathering and transporting of which is hazardous shall be transported to a processing unit denoted by the regionally competent station and complying with the requirements defined in Appendix 3.

(2) Should the animal waste weigh less than 50 kilograms therefore its gathering and processing requires a disproportionate allocation of cost, the waste - with the exception of the ones denoted in paragraph 1 of Section 46 - shall be neutralised in a carrion terminating pit or carrion ground.

(3) Animal waste the transportation of which is hazardous from the aspects of public and animal health shall be neutralised by digging or cremation at the place of keeping. Should it be not feasible at the place of keeping, the digging or cremation shall be undertaken in the nearest place authorised by the veterinary authority.

(4) Inflammable waste denoted in point m) and o) of paragraph 1 of Section 38 shall be neutralised by cremating in crematories complying with the requirements of environment protection.



(5) Following the heat-treatment prescribed and supervised by the veterinary authority, waste denoted in point n) of Section 38 may be utilised for the nourishment of animals. The heat-treatment shall be carried out at the place of origin of the product. Should the keeper or contractor possesses the storage vessels suitable for the transportation of kitchen-swill (closed, free from trickling and disinfectable), separated room for the storage and heat-treatment of kitchen-swill (floors and side-walls wash-fast and disinfectable) and distillation equipment on which the measure and time of heat-treatment can be checked, the station is authorised to give exemption from the above requirements.

(6) The waste of holdings for the keeping of swine and slaughterhouses which form a common epidemiological unit, can be utilised - without chemical preservation - for the feeding of swine at the place of origin of the waste after heat-treated according to point 16.1 of Appendix 3. The establishment of waste-processing units on holdings for swine-keeping is authorised by the station with the consideration of the epidemiological regulations of Appendix 3; the operation of the unit is continuously monitored by the official veterinarian.

(7) Epidemiological units are the following establishments situated on one or more sites contiguously with the connected and supplying facilities:

- a) independent holdings including facilities described by Appendix 1 (in case of swine-keeping holdings including the slaughterhouse for the slaughtering of animals deriving from this holding);
- b) slaughterhouses, units for the processing of animal protein and units for the mingling of feedingstuff (including buildings determined by the Regulations);
- c) establishments beside the above mentioned ones, specified by Section 34 of the Act.

In cases not mentioned by points a)-c) the epidemiological unit is notified by the station.

(8) The gathering of animal waste containing virulent substances shall be authorised by the station exclusively on the basis of the favourable professional opinion of the NIVH, in case of radioactive substance the National Research Institute for Radiobiology and Radiological Medicine. For lack of professional opinion, animal waste of this kind shall be neutralised in the local carrion terminating pit or carrion ground, in the presence of the official veterinarian. Virulent or radioactive animal waste gathered by animal-protein processing units from medical, veterinary and other clinical institutions and which is not to be transported into the digging ground for isotopes and poisonous materials according to the valid regulations, shall be neutralised in the digging ground for waste of the specific unit.

#### Section 43

(1) With the exception of fat heat-treated according to point 16.1 of Appendix 3, flour produced of feathers treated similarly and uncovered, fish meal and milk powder made of pasteurised milk, products manufactured of animal waste shall not be utilised as feedingstuff for ruminants. The feeding prohibition concerning ruminants shall be displayed on the wrapping and collecting wrap of the product.

(2) On the basis of the last sentence of paragraph 2 of Section 44 of the Act, the commercialisation of meat pulp manufactured of animal waste by any procedure is

prohibited. Fat or fat extracted meat fluid or bone fluid emerging from slaughterhouses and animal waste processing units is qualified as meat pulp.

*Responsibilities of the local authorities*

Section 44

The body of representatives of the local authorities shall provide for the neutralisation of animal waste emerging on the administrative territory of the settlement, according to point a) of paragraph 2 of Section 42 of the Act and the vocational regulations of the Regulations.

Section 45

The local authorities of the settlement may enter into a contract with a contractor having a licence and registration number to undertake the neutralisation of animal waste.

*Responsibilities of the owner of animal waste*

Section 46

- (1) The keeper is authorised to bury the carcasses of dogs, cats, suckling lambs younger than 3 weeks old, kids, piglets and calves up to the weight of 50 kilograms per year. The carcasses of animals with a weight greater than of the above mentioned ones shall be transported to an authorised gathering place for carcasses or a flaying house.
- (2) The perishment of animals specified in paragraph 1 of Section 34 shall be reported to the notary of the local authorities competent by the place of perishment, who is responsible for keeping a record of the animals perished on the territory of the settlement.

Section 47

- (1) Carcasses shall be neutralised - in compliance with Section 39 - in facilities belonging to the settlement where:
  - a) if perished during transportation by railway, motor vehicles, ship or aeroplane, the carcass was removed from the vehicle;
  - b) the clinical examination of the carcass from the purpose of diagnosing the disease, scientific research or detecting an accident of vaccination was undertaken;
- (2) The animal waste can be transported by the contractor undertaking the neutralisation from the place determined by the official veterinarian of the holding.

*Responsibilities of the station*

Section 48

During the prevention and combating of animal disease specified in Appendix 1 of the Act under the serial numbers 1-25, the station shall take measures for

- a) the burial or transportation of the emerging animal waste and infected feedingstuff into the denoted processing unit;
- b) the neutralisation (disinfection, cremation) of instruments and materials liable to transmit the contagious disease;
- c) the neutralisation of manure (composting and burial or covering equivalent to burial).

The keeper of animals is obliged to co-operate in the execution in an expectable degree.

#### Section 49

The station shall entrust a contractor licensed for the purpose with the neutralisation of animal waste emerging during the prevention and eradication of animal diseases specified in Appendix 1 of the Act under the serial numbers 1-25.

#### *Authorisation of the neutralisation of animal waste within the framework of enterprises*

#### Section 50

(1) Contractors licensed for the neutralisation of animal waste of great infectological hazard shall fulfil the following conditions:

- a) establishment of an undertaking denoted in Appendix 3;
- b) possession of vehicles utilised for the gathering of animal waste and suiting the requirements specified in Appendix 6;
- c) providing the personal requirements of operation;
- d) possession of an exterminator for technical breakdown or for the neutralisation of material beyond capacity, or - in case of units for processing animal waste of food industrial origin exclusively - of a reception contract equivalent to that and contracted with another processing unit;
- d) undertaking full-range neutralisation in the area stipulated in the application (hereinafter to be referred to as the area of gathering). The smallest area of gathering shall be the administrative territory of a specific local authorities.

(2) Contractors licensed for the neutralisation of animal waste of little infectological hazard shall fulfil the conditions stipulated in Appendix 4 and points b), c), and d) of paragraph 1.

(3) The licence of operation is delivered for 5 years by the station competent by the place of the unit. Should it be notified that the fulfilment of conditions stipulated in the licence of operation cannot be provided, the licence shall be withdrawn. At request the licence of operation may be extended for 5 years repeatedly.

(4) The station delivering the licence of operation shall monitor the unit with the co-operation of the official veterinarian at least twice a year without prior announcement and twice a year on the basis of prior announcement.

#### Section 51

On the basis of agreement or reporting the contractor is obliged to remove the animal waste from gathering places of animal waste operated by the local authorities, flaying houses, food-processing units, animal keeping holdings and frontier stations operating in the gathering area. The contractor is obliged to present the gathering areas and the planned frequency of gathering to the station, and provide for their announcement in the locally accepted manner.

#### Section 52

The contractors undertaking the neutralisation of animal waste are obliged to extend their licence of operation at the regionally competent station by 31<sup>st</sup> December, 1997, for which they shall fulfil the conditions specified in Section 50 and shall install the chopping installation providing the appropriate size of granuals by 31<sup>st</sup> May, 1998.



## Chapter 4

### **The animal health requirements of the marketing, transportation, driving, exhibition, fair, market and racing of animals**

#### *Definitions*

##### Section 53

- (1) Marketing of animals: The commercialisation of animals in the framework of businesslike activity (paragraph 3 of Section 2 of the Act) and the modification of the ownership of the animal through selling, exchange, presentation, sentence of the court of justice, granting, inheritance or legacy.
- (2) Transportation of animals: The modification of the place of abode of animals by driving on foot, vehicles or any other ways.

#### *Marketing of animals*

##### Section 54

- (1) The activity of marketing animals shall be undertaken exclusively by the following legal and natural personalities (hereinafter to be referred to as dealers):
- a) the owner of the animal;
  - b) persons registered to undertake the export-import of animals;
  - c) persons carrying out domestic purchasement on the basis of contracted assignment;
  - d) traders of commercial livestock;
  - e) traders of pet animals;
  - f) the operator of the slaughterhouse, directly for slaughter,.

##### Section 55

- (1) Legal and natural persons pursuing the trading of economic commercial livestock for continuation of keeping as a profession shall - on the basis of official consent by the station - possess a registered establishment and an equipment complying with the epidemiological requirements.
- (2) The establishing of the trading of economic commercial livestock shall be carried out with the consideration of the directives of the NSBA concerning the buildings of animal keeping holdings and the contents of the separate provision of law.
- (3) The conditions of keeping, nourishment and attendance appropriate for the type, age group and utilisation of the specific species of animals shall be ensued on the holding of the trader. Furthermore, the instruments of disinfection and the appropriate quantity of disinfectants shall be kept in possession.
- (4) The conditions of the loading and unloading of animals shall be provided for by the owner or operator of the holding.
- (5) Animals beside the ones kept for commercial purposes shall only be kept with the authorisation of the competent region head veterinarian.

##### Section 56

- (1) The business dealing with the marketing of pet animals shall be authorised by the local authorities, with prior consent from the station.

(2) The premises of the shop shall possess boarded floors, side-walls, windows and doors and equipment wash-fast and disinfectable. The appropriate ventilation, the necessary place for water extraction, the possibility of washing hands in hot and cold water and the waste-storage of appropriate size shall be provided for. The arising waste and manure shall only be removed from the shop after disinfection.

(3) The operator of the business is obliged to provide for the safe keeping of dangerous animals and the veterinary supply of all animals.

#### Section 57

(1) The official veterinarian is obliged to monitor the business for livestock keeping.

(2) Only healthy animals and ones not under the validity of veterinary restrictions shall be put in circulation.

#### Section 58

(1) The purchasement and commercialisation of livestock by peddling is prohibited.

(2) Commercial livestock for economic purposes shall be purchased and sold exclusively on authorised purchase-holdings, animal receiving places, animal fairs and animal markets. Commercial livestock for economic purposes shall be gathered exclusively on authorised loading sites, quarantine holdings, and animal trading holdings.

(3) Of purchased animals with valid cattle licence and durable individual marking the circulator is obliged to keep the following record up-to-date, which is to be retained for 3 years:

*Transportation to the place of marketing:* serial number, name and address of seller, place and date of purchasement, entity number, species and individual and durable marking of the animal, serial number of the cattle licence.

*Transportation from the place of marketing:* date, entity number and marking of the animal, serial number of the cattle licence, place of direction, name and address of purchaser.

*Comments:* date of the announcement of disease, perishment and compulsory slaughter.

#### Section 59

In cases qualified as the marketing of animals the following animals shall be transported exclusively with veterinary authorisation and under the surveillance of the official veterinarian: mammals, poultry, commercial and breeding fish and their propagation substances, bees kept for the purpose of economic benefit, pet mammals, aquarium fish and ornamental birds.

#### Section 60

(1) In case animals kept for breeding purposes are transported from one county to another the keeper receiving the animals is obliged to request the authorisation of the station competent by the place of receipt and announce the transportation beforehand.

(2) The station competent by the place of receipt shall acquire animal health information from the station competent by the place of origin, of which the keeper shall be informed.

*Animal fair, animal market, animal exhibition*

Section 61

- (1) Sites for animal fairs, markets and exhibitions shall be established and operated with the professional authorisation of the station - in compliance with the directives of the provisions of law - on the basis of Section 14 of the Act and in a place and time verified by the notary of the regionally competent local authorities of the settlement or - in case of the capital - the district.
- (2) Animal fairs and exhibitions shall be delivered by the authorisation of the region head veterinarian.
- (3) The general requirements concerning animal fairs, markets and exhibitions are included in Appendix 7.

Section 62

- (1) The animal health conditions of transporting animals for national or internationally attended exhibitions, demonstrations and races shall be determined by the Ministry.
- (2) The animal health conditions of transporting animals for animal fairs or local exhibitions shall be determined by the station competent by place of the programme.

Section 63

- (1) Animals shall only be admitted to animal markets and fairs if possessing the cattle licence and marked individually and durably. The livestock driven up shall only be commercialised in the area of the market assigned for the purpose.
- (2) For the duration of the animal fair, market or exhibition the station designates an official veterinarian for the veterinary supervision of the demonstrated animals.
- (3) Cattle, buffaloes, horses, asses and mules driven up for the animal fair, market or exhibition shall be examined individually by the official veterinarian, the state of health of other animals shall be monitored by overlooking. In case of dog exhibitions and races compulsory vaccinations shall also be surveyed.
- (4) The designated official veterinarian is obliged to isolate the animals under the suspicion of carrying contagious animal diseases.

*Animal races*

Section 64

Qualified as animal races are the following: Horse race, riding display, greyhound racing, pigeon-flying race and the authorised race of other animals.

Section 65

- (1) Animals shall only participate in horse races or programmes of the equestrian sport if complying with the conditions specified in the Part "The protection of horse stocks".
- (2) Horses transported for horse races or programmes of the equestrian sport shall be accompanied by the veterinary certificate included in Appendix 8/a. The "Identification mark and sign" column of the certificate shall include the date of last immunisations against contagious animal diseases (flue, rhino pneumonitis, tetanus etc.) and the last Coggins-test.
- (3) The organiser of horse races and programmes of the equestrian sport is obliged to report the date and place of the programme to the regionally competent station. The



official veterinarian designated by the station shall monitor the state of health and veterinary certificate of horses arriving at the race.

#### Section 66

In case of sporting pigeons for the purpose of flying the evidence shall be certified that contagious animal diseases liable to be transmitted to poultry did not appear in the population of origin at the time of transportation and the place of origin did not stand under the validity of directive veterinary regulations.

#### Section 67

Animals participating in exhibitions and races are prohibited to be treated with agents increasing their achievement. To supervise it - under verified circumstances - the official veterinarian may order a clinical examination at the expense of the keeper.

#### *Sideshow activity*

#### Section 68

- (1) Sideshow activity: entertainment of the public with trained animals on fairs, markets, festivals, amusement parks and circuses.
- (2) The official veterinary certificate certifying the identity, origin and state of health of animals shall be presented to the monitoring official veterinarian by the person participating in the sideshow activity.

#### *The on-foot driving of animals*

#### Section 69

- (1) In case of on-foot driving without authorisation, animals shall only be driven on roads not standing under veterinary quarantine concerning the given species or traffic restrictions.
- (2) In areas where the on-foot driving of animals is frequent, resting and drinking sites shall be established on the basis of authorisation by the region head veterinarian. Resting and drinking sites shall be marked strikingly by signs.
- (3) In case of driving sheep to pastures beyond the distance of 30 kilometres (hereinafter to be referred to as translocation)—for the prevention of scabies - the population shall be medically treated (bathing).
- (4) The accomplishment of medical treatment (bathing) and the healthy state of the population shall be certified by the official veterinarian.
- (5) The certificate shall include the name and residence of the keeper, the name and residence of the shepherd, the number of the herd, the result of the examination to detect scabies and the accomplishment of the treatment (bathing). The person driving the animals shall carry the certificate in order to be presented to the veterinary authority monitoring along the way.
- (6) In settlements where animals translocated and having been driven on foot beyond the distance of 20 kilometres spend more than 24 hours, the owner or driver of the animals shall report the fact to the notary of the local authorities, according to point b) of paragraph 1 in Section 5 of the Act.

## *The transportation of animals*

### Section 70

Animals shall be transported in compliance with the animal health requirements and the specifications of Appendix 9, by vehicles, railroad, motor vehicles, aeroplane, ship (hereinafter to be collectively referred to as means of transport) and in cages, receptacles, containers etc. free from foreign materials and ones qualified as potential sources of danger.

### Section 71

- (1) The loading and transportation of horses, asses, mules, cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, swine, meat-rabbits and furred animals shall be undertaken in the presence of the official veterinarian. The requirements concerning the loading site are included in Appendix 10.
- (2) Prior to loading the official veterinarian is obliged to monitor whether the disinfection of the transport means has been carried out according to the paragraph 1 of Section 73 and the vehicle is suitable for the transporting of animals.
- (3) Cattle, buffaloes, horses, asses, mules and animals of other species, under the suspicion of animal disease shall be examined by entities, other animals shall be overlooked by the official veterinarian.
- (4) The official veterinarian is obliged to monitor the identification of animals, the validity of the cattle licence and the marking of animals as specified in paragraph 2 of Section 36. In case of adequacy he shall deliver a veterinary certificate - on the basis of verification by the supplying veterinarian and as presented in Appendix 8/c - announcing that the transporting of consignment to the place of destination has no veterinary obstacles.
- (5) In case of transporting poultry to the slaughterhouse, the official veterinarian - based on the verification of the supplying veterinarian and after monitoring the state of health of the animal population - shall deliver the "Official Veterinary Certificate" as presented in Appendix 8/b.
- (6) In case of notifying contagious notifiable animal disease, other significant contagious animal diseases or the suspicion of these, the official veterinarian is obliged to prohibit the loading and take measures according to the regulations concerning the annihilation of diseases.

### Section 72

- (1) The carrier is obliged to arrange the appropriate conditions of examination (lighting, tidiness, disinfection, personal helping resources etc.) and inform the official veterinarian about the intended time of transportation between 24 and 48 hours prior.
- (2) The official veterinarian shall only examine the animals in the daily hours and in natural light. In special cases - with the prior consent of the station - the examination is allowed to be carried out in artificial illumination of adequate power.
- (3) Should the means of transportation be unsuitable and the conditions of successful examinations are not provided the official veterinarian shall prohibit the loading of animals or suspend it until the conditions are secure.
- (4) If the circumstances warrant, the official veterinarian shall order that specific animals or groups of animals be transported in isolation.

## Section 73

- (1) Railroad carriages, motor vehicles, aeroplanes, ships and their equipment shall be cleaned and disinfected after each transport, the undertaking of which is the responsibility of the operator of the vehicle.
- (2) Empty vehicles of transport developed for the transporting of animals shall only be admitted to the country from abroad if disinfected and cleaned, otherwise they shall be refused to enter at the veterinary frontier stations. For other means of transport the same procedures shall only be applied if notified that the vehicle has transported livestock or materials liable to spread animal disease.
- (3) Railroad carriages to be cleaned and disinfected shall be marked at the forwarding station during the loading of animals, carriages loaded with animals delivered from abroad shall be marked at the frontier station, during their receipt. From this purpose the carriages shall be marked with the label "TO BE DISINFECTED" on both longitudinal sides. Should the carriages be disinfected in a severe manner the label "TO BE DISINFECTED IN A STRICT MANNER" shall be placed on its both longitudinal sides, at the railway station where the necessity of such action arises. The necessity of severe disinfection shall be notified by the official veterinarian. The labelling of carriages is the responsibility of the railway stations. The labels shall not be removed from the carriages until their disinfection is completed.
- (4) All railroad carriages marked with the label referring to their disinfection shall be directed by the unloading station to the nearest station of disinfection from the purpose of disinfection, without delay. The carriage shall be locked up until the disinfection starts. Litter, manure and waste of other kind shall be removed from the carriage exclusively at the station of disinfection.
- (5) Railroad carriages to be disinfected shall be attached to the end of the train. Between the carriages labelled as "To be disinfected" and the ones loaded with animals at least 2, before the carriages labelled as "To be disinfected in a severe manner" at least 6 carriages loaded with other kind of goods shall be inserted.
- (6) Railroad carriages transporting animals in chests, cages, baskets or compartments accompanied by other goods shall be directed to the station for disinfection after unloaded.
- (7) Railroad carriages shall only be cleaned and disinfected at the stations of disinfection assigned and equipped for the purpose.

## Section 74

The station of disinfection shall be monitored by the official veterinarian. During the monitoring an examination shall be undertaken concerning whether the disinfection of carriages utilised for the transporting of animals were carried out in compliance with the animal health requirements.

## Section 75

The regulations concerning cleaning and disinfection shall be applied appropriately for other vehicles for the transportation of livestock.

## Section 76

- (1) Loading yards, ramps, bridges and other instruments shall be cleaned and disinfected after each loading and unloading. Should contagious animal disease be



notified or suspected on any animals during the transportation the means of transport shall be disinfected according to the directives regarding the notified disease.

(2) The cleaning and disinfection is the responsibility of the operator and shall be carried out in compliance with the requirements of disinfection.

#### Section 77

(1) Places and instruments for the foddering, watering, loading, unloading and transfer of animals along the way, similarly to places and instruments for veterinary examinations at the veterinary frontier stations shall be cleaned and disinfected in an identical way as places and instruments for loading animals.

(2) Should the vehicles, cages, compartments and chests be used for the transportation of animals from a specific place to a specific direction, on several occasions on a specific day - based on the authorisation of the official veterinarian - it is sufficient that they be cleaned and disinfected after the daily transport. However, litter, manure and waste of other kind shall be removed carefully after each transport.

(3) The cleaning and disinfection shall be carried out in places authorised for the purpose and supplied with washfast and waterproof casing and drainage sewers discharging into a closed canal or a receiver well.

(4) Should there be a place for the cleaning and disinfection of vehicles in a specific area the region head veterinarian may order that the cleaning and disinfection of animal-transporting vehicles from another area he denoted be carried out at the above mentioned place. The accomplishment of disinfection shall be certified in written form.

(5) In case of notifying the suspicion of contagious animal disease at the frontier station or during the loading and unloading of livestock the official veterinarian may order the disinfection at the expense of the transporter.

#### Section 78

(1) Motor vehicles for the transportation of livestock shall possess the licence delivered by the region head veterinarian and be specialised and developed for the purpose in compliance with the contents of Appendix 9. In cases not specified hereby the regulations of the transportation of goods concerning the specific vehicle shall be applied for the transportation of animals. Farmers with an own population of small number, who transport animals for fairs, markets and gathering places are an exception to the above regulations.

(2) In case of domestic transportation of animals the vehicle shall possess a Hungarian registration number.

(3) The demanded space for animals to be loaded into the vehicle of transport is included in Appendix 11.

#### Section 79

In case of export or transportation through the country by motor vehicle the carrier is obliged to provide for the feeding and watering of animals within the borders of the country, if the transport does not leave the country within 8 hours from loading or the last officially certified feeding and watering. The transporter is compelled by the official veterinarian of the admitting frontier station to observe the above requirements, which is monitored, documented (with the registration of the certificate

of the watering station) and officially certified on the attending documentation of the transport by the releasing frontier station. Should the watering and feeding not take place the releasing shall be declined until the fulfilment of the obligation. Animals transported from abroad or to be transported through the country shall be watered and foddered in places assigned for the purpose. Should the transport be not supplied by feeding and watering vessels only cleaned and disinfected vessels shall be used for the feeding and watering - ones examined by the station.

#### Section 80

In case of transferring animals during transportation the carrier shall make arrangements that the transfer take place in the presence of the official veterinarian and the animals do not contact with other animals. In the above mentioned cases the official veterinarian shall certify the place, time and cause of the transfer, by indicating the identification number of the vehicle of transport.

#### Section 81

(1) Animal(s) perished or slain by compulsory slaughter during their transportation on railroads, public roads, water- or airways shall be reported to the competent official veterinarian at the settlement or railway station nearest in direction and where the railroad traffic is not obstructed by the transport. The official veterinarian is obliged to examine the animals and on the basis of the examination take measures for the transfer to be impeded and isolated and the causes of the disease, perishment or compulsory slaughter to be clarified. Should the disease, perishment or compulsory slaughter not derive from contagious animal disease the transport shall be authorised to be further carried. The transporter is informed about the impedance of the transport by the carrier. During the time of impedance the supply of animals is the responsibility of the transporter or his representative. In case of transportation on railroad the railroad shall provide for the guarding and supply of the impeded animals - subsequently charging the transporter with the refunding of the emerging costs.

(2) Until the examination of transported animals to be neutralised after perished or slain by compulsory slaughter is accomplished, the transport shall be guarded at the appropriate place by the manager of the railway station (in case of railroad transport) or - based on paragraph in Section 9 of the Act - the local authorities competent by place of the animal waste, in order that people and animals cannot reach it. The proceeding official veterinarian shall inform the official veterinarian of the place of origin or destination of the transport about the reason of perishment or compulsory slaughter, simultaneously reporting to the station.

(3) The manager of the railway station and the operator of vehicles transproting animals shall monitor the transport and contribute to adopting measures concerning animals compulsory slaughtered and to be slaughtered in this way.

#### Section 82

(1) Compulsory slaughter the necessity of which arose during transportation shall be, as far as possible, undertaken outside the transporting vehicle. In case of transport directed in the country or abroad, the manager of the railway station or the operator of the public road vehicle of transport shall inform the station of destination or the

releasing veterinary frontier station simultaneously with the official veterinarian about the removal of animals.

(2) Animals slain by compulsory slaughter - due to the hazard of deterioration of their meat - shall be treated in compliance with the order of the proceeding and examining official veterinarian.

### Section 83

(1) Should the suspicion of contagious animal disease under report duty arise during the sickening, perishment or compulsory slaughter or animal disease of this kind be notified measures shall be taken, beyond the requirements of Sections 81-82, in compliance with the separate regulations concerning the specific animal disease.

(2) The official veterinarian is obliged to prohibit the further transportation of animals, provide for their isolation and guarding in compliance with the directives of the relevant provisions of law and inform the station summarily about the disease, the suspicion of disease or the suspicion of infection.

(3) Should contagious animal disease under report duty or its suspicion be notified on animal transports arrived from abroad the transport shall be impeded at the veterinary frontier station and the station and the Ministry shall be simultaneously and summarily informed.

(4) Should contagious animal disease under report duty or its suspicion be notified between the borders of the country and the station of destination measures shall be taken in accordance with the requirements concerning the domestic transportation of animals.

### Section 84

The following animals shall be unloaded with the surveillance of the official veterinarian:

- a) animals arrived from abroad;
- b) animals arrived at slaughterhouses and fattening units;
- c) animals arriving at animal fairs, markets exhibitions or other programmes;
- d) transports on which the sickening, perishment or compulsory slaughter of animals took place along the way.

### Section 85

Only healthy one-day's poultry shall be transported from incubation units. Within the period of 12 hours prior to the transportation the official veterinarian shall examine the population and, on the basis of the broadcasting scheme, delivers the veterinary certificate as shown in Appendix 8/a and 8/b. The certificate shall include the place of origin and epidemic-free environment of the poultry, the name of the applied vaccine and the time method of immunisations.

### Section 86

During the transportation of pet mammals, aquarium fish and ornamental birds veterinary certificate and the examination of the official veterinarian is only needed, if the above mentioned animals are transported to the trader by the importer or in case of the marketing of animals between traders.



## Section 87

Official veterinary certificate is not necessary to be delivered when animals are transported for medical treatment or compulsory slaughter. In the above mentioned situations the certificate shall be replaced by document of hospitalisation delivered by the veterinarian treating the animal or the proposal for compulsory slaughter.

## Section 88

The following are not allowed to be transported:

- a) foals up to the age of 15 days;
- b) calves, piglets, lambs and kids up to the age of 8 days;
- c) pregnant animals or ones emaciated in a high degree transported for slaughterhouses or fairs of slaughter animals
- d) animals with broken bones and ones bearing the signs of imminent delivery except when they are transported for medical treatment or compulsory slaughter

## Section 89

Holdings for large herds and breeding stations for small herds shall be colonised with the prior consent of the station competent by the place of reception. The animals shall be free from the agents of animal diseases under national prevention and - if the circumstances warrant - shall be medically treated against parasitoses. Animal diseases under national exemption shall be displayed in the official paper of the Ministry.

*Isolation and veterinary surveillance*

## Section 90

- (1) Animals deriving from foreign populations (import and domestic origin) shall be isolated from the purpose of surveillance.
- (2) The duration of the surveillance of animals of domestic origin shall be determined by the station according to the following:
  - a) cattle, buffalo, horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat and artiodactylous game kept for commercial purposes under closed conditions (with the exception of wild-hogs): minimum 30 days,
  - b) swine (including wild-hogs): 40 days,
  - c) rabbit, poultry: minimum 21 days.
- (3) The isolation ward shall be - on the basis of the official veterinarian's proposal - authorised by the region head veterinarian. Pregnant animals shall be kept in quarantines under surveillance until the result of diagnostic examinations following the delivery are achieved.

## Section 91

- (1) The detailed requirements of isolation and surveillance are included in Appendix 12.
- (2) Should the holding be simultaneously populated with animals deriving from one or more places and the animals of different origin be placed isolated, the procedure is qualified as isolation. In the above situation the time of surveillance shall be counted from the departure of the last animal.

## Section 92

Animals returned from animal fairs, markets, exhibitions, races, hospitals and clinics shall be isolated from the purpose of surveillance.

## Section 93

- (1) The keeper of animals is obliged to make arrangements at his own expense for the conditions of surveillance to be appropriate.
- (2) The isolation is monitored by the official veterinarian.

## Section 94

- (1) The conditions of veterinary surveillance of animals intended to be transported into the country shall be monitored beforehand by the station competent by the place of destination of animals, of which he shall deliver a certificate if the circumstances warrant.
- (2) During under surveillance, the monitoring and examination of animals transported from abroad shall be undertaken by the station in co-ordination with the NIVH.
- (3) Examinations for the detection of infections possibly appearing on animals of foreign origin - depending on the species of animals and the veterinary conditions of the country of origin - are determined by the Ministry when delivering the licence of transport.

## Section 95

The isolation of animals is released by the official veterinarian, on the basis of the time elapsed and the favourable results of the examinations undertaken.

## Chapter 5

**The prevention of the introduction of animal diseases from abroad and their transmission to abroad, the international marketing of products under the obligation of supervision**

*The international marketing of products under the obligation of veterinary supervision*

## Section 96

- (1) Products under the obligation of veterinary supervision (hereinafter to be referred to as products) shall be transported in the country, out of the country or through the country in accordance with paragraph 1 in Section 18 of the Act.
- (2) The following shall be transported in the country with the prior veterinary authorisation (hereinafter to be referred to as authorisation) of the Ministry:
  - a) commercial livestock (mammals, bred game, poultry and other species of birds, bees, fish and other beneficial aquatic animals, kept for economic benefit and their propagation substances [sperm, ovum, embryo, egg, roe, pupa]);
  - b) game;
  - c) animals under protection (animals declared by the Bureau for the Protection of Nature and Environment as protected and ones treated as gene-banks);
  - d) animals kept for the purpose of undertaking the tasks of the armed forces and armed corps (hereinafter to be referred to as armed corps);
  - e) artiodactyls kept for demonstrating purposes (e.g.: zoos, side-shows);

- f) mammals, birds, reptiles, fish and other aquatic animals, pets not specified in points a)-e) for commercial purposes;
- g) animals and substances of animal origin for the purpose of scientific research and clinical examination;
- h) pathogens (pathogenic branches) of contagious and parasitous animal diseases [paragraph 1 in Section 18 of the Act];
- i) raw materials of foodstuffs of animals origin, raw foodstuffs, semi-, and fully-produced products;
- j) feedingstuffs of animal and vegetal origin, basic materials of vegetal origin for feeding purposes during the processing of which by-products for the purpose of nourishment arises;
- k) other materials, objects and instruments liable to spread contagious animal disease.

(3) The following animals shall be transported through the country with the authorisation of the Ministry:

- a) mammals, poultry, bees, fish and other beneficial aquatic animals kept for economic benefit;
- b) artiodactylous, soliped and feathered game, bred game;
- c) artiodactyls kept for demonstrating purposes (e.g.: zoos, circuses, side-shows).

#### Section 97

(1) The prior authorisation might be delivered by the Ministry for countries and/or products, without individual enquiry, with universal validity - until modification or withdrawal. In the above cases the delivery of authorisation - accompanied by the conditions - and the suspension or withdrawal of the validity of the authorisation shall be published in the Bulletin of Agriculture and Provisions. In case of urgency, the prohibition might be published through the media.

(2) In case of transportation through the country the transport shall be accompanied by a certificate including the veterinary conditions of the country of destination. The certificate shall be delivered by the state veterinarian of the country of origin in the languages of the countries of origin and destination - for transports directed to the countries of the European Union (hereinafter to be referred to as EU) delivered in the official language of the admitting country. The Ministry might require the certificate in Hungarian language in case of transportations through the country.

#### Section 98

(1) The animals transported into the country - with the exception of the ones specified in points e)-g) of paragraph 2 in Section 96 - shall be isolated at the expense of the owner. The duration of isolation shall be determined in compliance with paragraph 1 of Section 90.

(2) The admitting veterinary frontier station shall be informed about importations or transportations through the country until the 12<sup>th</sup> hour of the day prior to the admission - but not earlier than 4 working-days prior. In case of importation the station competent by the place of destination shall be informed as well. A copy of the information forwarded to the station shall be forwarded to the admitting frontier station. The information shall include the number of the licence of importation or transportation and the data required in:



- a) point 1 of Appendix 13 for importation,
- b) point 2 of Appendix 13 for transportation.

#### Section 99

(1) The following shall be imported or transported through the country without prior veterinary authorisation but in possession of veterinary certificate:

- a) sporting or touring horses of any kind, if their residence in Hungary does not exceeds 90 days;
- b) sporting pigeons for the purpose of flying;
- c) animals kept for demonstrating purposes (e.g.: zoos, side-shows), with the exception of artiodactyls;
- d) racing, attending, and other pets (with the exception of artiodactyls) (racing, hunting, and signalling dogs, Greenland-falcons, cats, ornamental birds, ornamental fish, hamsters etc.) in possession of private personalities.

(2) The state veterinarian of the country of origin shall verify -in the veterinary certificate - the veterinary requirements determined by the Ministry.

(3) The sample of the veterinary certificate for sporting and touring horses is displayed in Appendix 14.

(4) In case of dogs and cats, should the country of origin be free from rabies, where vaccinations are not carried out the owner is obliged to make arrangements for the animals to be vaccinated by the official veterinarian of the place of destination within two days following the admission of the transport.

#### Section 100

(1) The following shall be imported to the country without authorisation and veterinary certificate:

- a) heat-treated foodstuffs and products of animal origin posted as consignments in compliance with the postal requirements and customhouse regulations or can be transported in personal luggage according to the regulations of the transport services concerning the transport of products and passengers;
- b) products of animal origin prepared or processed by industrial processes, though not for the purpose of eating and nourishment (machine-washed wool, sole leather, tanned leather, fully-processed fur, products of leather clothing);

(2) In case of epidemic danger or on the basis of an international contract the acquiring of the licence of importation or transportation through the country might be required by the Minister in cases specified in paragraph 1.

#### Section 101

According to Section 37 of the Act the veterinary service of frontier stations shall supervise the observation of veterinary regulations, in case of importation at the admission, in case of exportation at releasing and in case of transportation through the country at the admission and releasing as well.

#### Section 102

(1) Animals shall be transported through the country so that they cannot contact with domestic animal populations and manure, urine, litter and feedingsuffs cannot escape from the transporting vehicle.

(2) In case of the exportation of animals, foodstuffs and products of animal origin and materials, instruments and objects liable to spread animal disease -should valid provisions of law in countries affected by the transport or international agreements not decree otherwise - the official veterinarian competent by the place of delivery shall certify that the animal is healthy, the foodstuffs and products of animal origin and materials, instruments and objects liable to spread contagious animal disease will not spread contagious animal disease during their transportation.

## Chapter VI

### General Rules for Surmounting of Animal Diseases

*Definition of the concept of animals diseased, under the suspicion of animal disease, infected and under the suspicion of infection*

#### Section 103

- (1) From the aspect of the application of the Regulations, an animal is considered as an actual case if the symptoms of a specific disease -contagious or of other kind - can be observed on it so characteristically and / or its clinical examination results in such a conclusion that the specific disease can be identified without doubt.
- (2) An animal is considered as a suspected case of animal disease, if the symptoms of a specific disease cannot be observed on it distinctly, in consequence of which the disease cannot be identified without doubt.
- (3) An animal shall be considered as infected if the evidence of its infection is confirmed - according to the specifications of the Regulations concerning the specific disease - though symptoms of any disease cannot be observed on it.
- (4) An animal is under the suspicion of infection, if - although the symptoms of a disease cannot be observed on it - kept in the company of animals infected or under the suspicion of infection, prior to the notification of the disease, within the observation period concerning the specific disease and following the notification of disease - considering the longest incubation period for the specific disease - and contacted persons and objects transmitting infection which is likely to spread the specific disease.

#### *Reporting duty of animal diseases*

#### Section 104

- (1) The reporting duty of the animal disease defined in paragraph 1 in Section 6 of the Act shall be maintained if the animal slaughtered is healthy but alterations under the suspicion of animal disease are observed on it.
- (2) In case of animal keeping and breeding farms reporting is the obligation of all persons carrying out the surveillance, guarding, catering, nursing, procurement, slaughter or the neutralisation of carcasses by occupation and ones in contact with the animals. The above mentioned persons are not even free from the duty of reporting by the fact that other persons are obliged to report as well. Reporting shall take place at the veterinarian.
- (3) Reporting shall take place in spoken or written form or through a representative.
- (4) The report shall include:

- a) the name and address of the keeper,
  - b) the place of keeping, species, number, age and utilisation (in case of wildlife, the place of observation) of the animals diseased, under the suspicion of animal disease or infection or perished, killed and slaughtered,
  - c) as far as possible the detailed description of symptoms observed on animals by the date of reporting or prior to their perishment, slaughter or killing and the alterations observed after that,
  - d) all circumstances promoting the notification or combating of the specific animal disease,
- (1) Anyone observing stray dogs, cats or game behaving unconventionally, he/she shall report them.
- (2) Should the contagious animal disease under report duty be already notified officially in a place, new cases of the specific disease appearing during the period of sequestration, traffic restrictions and isolation shall be reported in compliance with the orders of the proceeding official veterinarian.
- (3) Until the official veterinarian takes measures, the keeper of animals is obliged to isolate the animal diseased or under the suspicion of animal disease or infection at the place where the disease or the suspicion of disease or infection was observed or the perishment, slaughter or killing of animals took place.

#### *Notifiable animal diseases*

#### Section 105

Notifiable animal diseases are the following:

1. contagious foot and mouth disease
2. vesicular stomatitis
3. swine vesicular disease (SVD)
4. eastern bovine plague
5. pest of small ruminants
6. contagious bovine pneumonia
7. lumpy skin disease
8. Rift valley fever
9. bluetongue
10. sheep and goat pox (capripox)
11. African horse sickness
12. African swine fever
13. classical swine fever
14. avian influenza (classical fowl plague)
15. fowl plaque (Newcastle disease)
16. bovine tuberculosis
17. contagious swine paralysis (Teschen disease)
18. rabies
19. malleus
20. dourine (breeding paralysis of equine)
21. contagious anaemia of equines
22. contagious encephalitis and myelitis of equines
23. haemorrhagic disease of lagomorphs



24. American and European foul-brood of honey bees
25. bovine spongiform encephalitis (BSE)
26. porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS)
27. brucellosis
28. duck plaque (virus enteritis of ducks)
29. Aujeszky's disease
30. anthrax
31. scabies
32. bovine enzootic leucosis
33. spring viremia of cyprinids
34. contagious heamatopoietic necrosis of trout fishes

*The responsibilities of the notary of the local authorities in case of the suspicion of contagious and parasitous animal diseases specified in the Regulations*

#### Section 106

(1) Should the notary of the local authorities (hereinafter to be referred to as notary) be informed about animal disease, the suspicion of animal disease or infection under report duty he is obliged to take the following measures immediately, according to paragraph 4 in Section 42 of the Act:

- a) inform the official veterinarian and the private veterinarian with regional licence of practice;
- b) compel the keeper of animals to isolate the carcass(es), actual and suspected cases and animal(s) infected or under the suspicion of infection from the healthy ones until the arrival of the official veterinarian;
- c) decree the prohibition of the transportation of animals and the control of cattle licences;
- d) suspend the insemination and covering of animals diseased, under the suspicion of animal disease, infected or under the suspicion of infection, and announce the suspension in the regionally accepted manner;
- e) order the prior local quarantine of places where the animals mentioned in point b) did or could appear in case of fish, uninterrupted river-systems.
- f) take measures according to Section 112 until the arrival of the veterinarian, if the disease or the suspicion of it is notified during the transportation;
- g) should the disease be notified officially, after consultations with the official veterinarian, announce the notification in the regionally accepted manner;
- h) against the refunding of costs, provide for the provision of persons and the nourishment of animals standing under quarantine;

(2) The permanent authoritative decree ordered by the notary shall only be maintained beyond 48 hours with the consent of the official veterinarian.

(3) The refunding of costs arisen and justified during the execution of the authoritative decree ordered by the notary of the local authorities shall be provided for by the Ministry.

## **General responsibilities of the veterinary service in case of notifiable animal diseases**

### *Responsibilities of the private veterinarian in case of the suspicion of contagious notifiable animal diseases*

#### **Section 107**

Should the private veterinary be informed about animal disease, the suspicion of animal disease, infection or the suspicion of infection under report duty he is obliged to take the following measures:

- a) immediately visit the premises from the purpose of examination;
- b) in case of the notification of suspicion of animal disease under report duty, start the activity concerning the combating of animal disease;
- c) order the keeper of animals to a behaviour appropriate for localising the disease and protecting human health;
- d) inform the competent official veterinarian and the notary of the local authorities immediately.

### *The responsibilities of the official veterinarian*

#### **Section 108**

(1) Should the official veterinarian be informed about animal disease, the suspicion of notifiable animal disease, infection, the suspicion of infection or the perishment of animals he is obliged to take the following measures, regarding the detailed requirements concerning the combating of the specific disease:

- a) after having visited the scene from the purpose of examination within the shortest possible time and notifying the disease or the suspicion of it, report to the chief veterinary of the district and the station and record the animal population of the infected place;
- b) inquire about the measures of the notary of the local authorities and, in case the evidence of animal disease, the suspicion of animal disease, infection or the suspicion of infection is eliminated, initiate the invalidation of the measures taken;
- c) in case the notary of the local authorities did not take measures, decree the regulations stipulated in Section 106;
- d) start the examination for detecting the origin, diffusion and transmission of the disease;
- e) in case of diseases of public health significance immediately inform the general practitioner about the facts;
- f) undertake or take measures for the undertaking of the sampling and screening test stipulated in the detailed regulations and, in the latter case, monitor the work;
- g) undertake the vaccination and medical treatment stipulated in the detailed regulations and monitor whether they were undertaken in a professional manner;
- h) decree the prohibition of the control of cattle licences as stipulated in the detailed regulations;
- i) officially notifying the disease and request its revision in compliance with the detailed regulations concerning the combating of the specific animal disease;
- j) order local quarantine, official surveillance and restrictions of traffic.

- (2) In case of the notification of animal disease under report duty the official veterinarian is obliged to prepare a record and a survey of data - based on the sample in Appendix 15 - that shall be retained for 3 years.
- (3) The official veterinarians of the settlements neighbour to the infected settlement shall be informed about the emergence of the disease on telephone and afterwards in written form.
- (4) The official veterinarian is obliged to report the state of animal diseases to the region head veterinarian - according to Appendix 16 - , on the first day of every month and shall keep a record of the contagious animal diseases appearing on his area of competence, based on the sample in Appendix 17.
- (5) The official veterinarian is obliged to report the elimination of the contagious animal disease to the region head veterinarian and inform the official veterinarians of the neighbouring settlements as well.
- (6) The official veterinarian is obliged to direct and monitor the disinfection aimed at the combating of the specific disease.

*The responsibilities of the region head veterinarian*

Section 109

- (1) Should the region head veterinarian be informed about the emergence of animal disease, the suspicion of animal disease, infection or the suspicion of infection under report duty through the report of the official veterinarian or any other way, he is obliged to take the following measures:
  - a) undertake an examination at the premises;
  - b) in case the evidence or suspicion of animal disease or infection is eliminated invalidate the orders of the official veterinarian.
- (2) In case the evidence or suspicion of animal disease or infection is confirmed the region head veterinarian is obliged to take the following measures:
  - a) revise the measures of the official veterinarian and, if necessary, add supplements and modifications;
  - b) immediately report to the station;
  - c) in cases specified by the detailed regulations, order the slaughter, slaughter of diagnostic purpose or, in case of ownership, government compensation;
  - d) add supplements to the examination aimed at the detection and transmission of the disease and, if necessary, immediately report the outcome to the station;
  - e) in case of the emergence of animal disease under report duty render the complete or partial village quarantine, and dissolve it when the disease was eliminated;
  - f) keep a record of the contagious animal diseases on the basis of the sample in Appendix 17;
  - g) report the state of animal diseases to the station - according to Appendix 16 - , on the second day of every month.



*The responsibilities of the station in case of the notification of notifiable animal disease*

Section 110

- (1) The station shall undertake a re-examination prior to the official notification of the disease and in compliance with the detailed requirements concerning the specific disease.
- (2) The obligations of the station:
  - a) monitor the measures of the region head veterinarian and, if necessary, add supplements or modifications. It also takes over the responsibility of directing the examinations aimed at detecting the origin and transmission of diseases;
  - b) should evidence or suspicion be found that the disease derives from another county or the possibility of transmitting the disease is open, inform the competent station;
  - c) if necessary, designate veterinarians and professional assistants through the region head veterinarian from the purpose of protection;
  - d) render the protection area in cases specified in the detailed regulations;
  - e) report the emergence of animal disease under report duty to the Ministry in compliance with the content of the specified regulations and - in definite cases - take measures in accordance with its order;
  - f) keep a record of the state of diseases on the basis of the sample in Appendix 17;
  - g) based on the reports of the region head veterinarians, report the state of animal diseases to the Ministry - according to Appendix 16 - , on the third day of every month.
  - h) render the diagnostic examinations aimed at detecting the spreading of diseases, and the vaccinations, medical treatments and disinfections to combat and obstruct the transmission of diseases.

*Declaration of animal disease as ceased simultaneously with its notification*

Section 111

- (1) Animal disease under report duty shall be declared as ceased simultaneously with its notification when the disease was notified on carcasses and there are no animals diseased or under the suspicion of animal disease or infection in the settlement; if there was any it was slaughtered, killed or transported to another settlement from the same purpose and the disinfection was accomplished.
- (2) The shortest incubation period of certain animal diseases under report duty and the observation period to be considered from the aspect of eliminating the disease and measured from the last possibilities of infection are as follows:

	Observation (days)	Incubation (days)
contagious foot and mouth disease	2	14
vesicular stomatitis	2	21
swine vesicular disease (SVD)	1	28
eastern bovine plague	3	21
pest of small ruminants	4	21
contagious pleuropneumonia of cattle	14	180

lumpy skin disease	4	28
Rift valley fever	1	30
bluetongue	5	40
sheep and goat pox (capripox)	4	21
African horse sickness	3	40
African swine fever	2	40
classical swine fever	3	40
avian influenza (classical fowl plague)	1	21
fowl plague (Newcastle disease)	1	21
bovine tuberculosis	30	-
contagious swine paralysis (Teschen disease)	7	40
rabies	7	180
malleus	14	180
dourine (breeding paralysis of equines)	5	180
contagious aenimia of horses	5	180
contagious encephalitis and myelitis of equines		21
haemorrhagic disease of lagomorphs	1	60
American foul-brood of honey bees	7	60
European foul-brood of honey bees	3	15
bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE)		-
porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS)	5	6
brucellosis		14
duck plaque (virus enteritis of ducks)		2
Aujeszky's disease	2	30
anthrax	3	20
scabies	7	42
bovine enzootic leucosis		21
spring viremia of cyprinids		-
contagious heamatopoietic necrosis of trouts		-

(3) The observation period shall be counted from the last occasion when the observed animal contacted with diseased animals, ones under the suspicion of animal disease, the carcasses and raw products of such animals or objects transmitting the disease.

(4) The settlement shall not be considered as infected with the notified disease if:

- a) the disease was notified on animals impeded during driven on foot or transportation and the disease was simultaneously declared as ceased;
- b) the disease was notified on animals transported from another settlement directly to the slaughterhouse or animal fair for beef cattle;
- c) the disease was caused by vaccination (vaccination reaction) and only the vaccinated animals became sick.

*Procedures in case the notifiable contagious animal disease is notified during the transportation of animals*

#### Section 112

(1) Should notifiable animal disease, the suspicion of it or the suspicion of infection be notified during the transportation or on-foot driving of animals the official and private veterinarian is obliged to prohibit the further transportation of animals and inform the

region head veterinarian and the station about the disease, the suspicion of it or the suspicion of infection.

(2) Should contagious animal disease or the suspicion of it be notified on animals imported into the country, the transport shall be impeded at the veterinary frontier station, of which the veterinary station competent by the place of the frontier station and the Ministry shall be informed summarily (through telegram or telex).

(3) Should contagious animal disease or the suspicion of it be notified between the frontiers of the country and the domestic place of destination, measures shall be taken according to Section 1.

## Chapter VII

### Epidemiological measures

#### *The requirements of isolation*

##### Section 113

(1) In case contagious animal disease, parasitosis or their suspicion is observed the official veterinarian might order the keeper of animals to keep the animal in a separate building or place - should there be no such possibility, in the same building as the healthy animals, but separated from them - in order that the healthy and sick animals cannot contact with one another.

(2) In case isolation is rendered:

- a) the passenger traffic shall be restricted in order that the isolated places shall only be entered by persons the presence of which is inevitable;
- b) materials, instruments, feedingstuffs or manure, litter and wastage utilised for the keeping of isolated animals shall be treated separately so that the infection cannot be transmitted through these.

#### *The requirements of official surveillance*

##### Section 114

Official surveillance is a procedure during which a so-to-say sequestration of surveillance is imposed on animals or populations which - healthy as they appear - contacted with infected animals, objects likely to transmit infection and animal keeping persons (catering, supplying, etc.) in consequence of which the appearance of the disease in clinical symptoms is predictable within a definite observation period. The official surveillance is rendered by the competent official veterinarian.

##### Section 115

(1) During the period of official surveillance the keeper of animals is obliged to report the symptoms observed on animals under surveillance, the elimination of symptoms or the perishment of animals to the official veterinarian without delay.

(2) The official veterinarian is obliged to:

- a) examine the animals placed under official surveillance according to the requirements of the detailed regulations and if reported by the keeper, without delay.
- b) during the period of official surveillance deliver a proposal to the region head veterinarian concerning the rendering of the slaughter of the animal under the



suspicion of animal disease - in case of more animals under such suspicion, the slaughter of the one bearing the most characteristic symptoms of the disease - , from the purpose of defining the disease.

- c) should the regulations concerning the combating of the suspected contagious animal disease under report duty enforce such action, - instead of slaughter for official order - render the diagnostic examination of animals under suspicion of the animal disease or infection and the examination material deriving from those;
- d) keep a record of the period of official surveillance, which is to include the name of disease the suspicion of which has been notified, the name and residence of the keeper (street, street number), the sex, weight, number, identification number, type and age of animals, the data of precedents of the disease, the place of keeping, the description of animal(s) under suspicion of the disease, the syndromes observed and the measures taken from the purpose of definite notification of the disease.
- e) detect the causes of compulsory slaughter or perishment occurred prior to the notification of the disease.

#### Section 116

- (1) In case of perishments and compulsory slaughters taking place during the period of the quarantine of surveillance the official veterinarian is obliged to dissect the animal, prepare a record of it and - if necessary for the identification of the disease - forward an examination material to the competent veterinary institute.
- (2) Should the suspicion of animal disease under report duty be not confirmed the official veterinary is obliged to invalidate the sequestration of surveillance.

#### *Traffic restraints*

#### Section 117

- (1) Animals susceptible to transmit animal disease shall not be taken into or out of settlements (cities) or a definite area of those, animal keeping places (yards, manors, holdings, pastures, sections of pastures, forests, forest sections) under traffic restraints.
- (2) The traffic restraints are rendered by the official veterinarian.
- (3) Should the specified regulations concerning the combating of the notified animal disease not decree otherwise, the traffic restraints shall be executed in compliance with the following measures:
  - a) animals shall be placed under traffic restraints in the settlement where the animal disease or the suspicion of it has been notified or where they were kept at the time of notifying the disease;
  - b) animals shall be kept under traffic restraints so that actual and suspected cases and infected animals cannot contact with the ones under the suspicion of infection and all of the above mentioned animals cannot contact with the ones susceptible for the disease;
  - c) animals not pastured or frequently returning from the pasture or forest - in case the latter cannot be kept or isolated at the pasture or forest - shall be isolated at their habitual keeping place;
  - d) animals constantly kept at the pasture or forest shall be isolated in the area of the pasture or forest where the animals were pastured at the time they became

diseased, in case of anthrax the area of the pasture or forest not infected but in forests authorised for pasturing.

### *Local quarantine*

#### Section 118

- (1) Local quarantine involves the sequestration of places animal keeping, feed mixing firms, poultry incubation units, slaughterhouses, animal fairs and market sites or other places where animals, products of animal origin and objects liable to transmit infection shall not be taken out, animals shall not be admitted to, insemination and mating is suspended and the passenger traffic is restricted. The closed area shall only be entered with the authorisation of the official veterinarian and by persons the presence of whom is inevitable for the catering, curing of animals or other significant purposes. The secluded area shall only be left after full personal disinfection.
- (2) Local quarantine shall be imposed on places where the disease, the suspicion of disease or infection has been notified and places where animals diseased, infected or under the suspicion of infection have appeared - the latter shall be secluded even when no animals are susceptible of animal disease but the sequestration is enforced by the specified regulations concerning the combating of the notified disease (e.g. feed mixing units, slaughterhouses, dairies) - and yards with passenger traffic from and to the secluded yards.
- (3) Should the specified regulations of combating the notified animal disease not decree otherwise in case of animal keeping undertakings of more units (farms, manors) well-separated in space and situated at a great distance from one another local quarantine shall only be imposed on the unit of the keeping where the disease or the suspicion of it has appeared.
- (4) Inside animal keeping undertakings under local quarantine animals shall only be rearranged with the authorisation of the official veterinarian.
- (5) As far as the restraints on passenger traffic, the organisation of the guarding service, the temporary or durable marking of animals, the neutralisation of raw materials of animal origin, carcasses, litter and manure, the prohibition of mating, the prohibition of animal fairs and other special regulations are concerned, measures shall be taken according to the specific section of the Regulations concerning the combating of the different contagious animal diseases.
- (6) The costs of the material conditions of the local quarantine shall be imposed on the owner of animals.

### *Village quarantine*

#### Section 119

- (1) Should the specified regulations of combating the contagious animal disease under report duty enforce such action, the region head veterinarian is obliged to render the full quarantine to be imposed on the entire area of the settlement, town, town of county rank, the capital, district of the capital (hereinafter to be collectively referred to as settlement) or the partial quarantine for specific areas of the settlement. The minimal territory of the partial quarantine shall be the area of the circle with 3 kilometre radius surrounding the area of the local quarantine.



- (2) The species of animals and the objects transmitting the infection on which the sequestration shall be imposed is included by the specific regulations of combating.
- (3) The following are to refer to settlements under quarantine as well:
- a) with the exception of those stipulated in the specified regulations - fetching out animals, the raw materials of those, materials and objects spreading or likely to spread animal disease from the settlement is prohibited;
  - b) the admission of animals susceptible for animal disease into the settlement under quarantine is prohibited;
  - c) the communal pasturing of animals, the organisation of animals fairs, markets, purchasements or exhibitions, the mating and insemination of susceptible animals in the settlement under sequestration is prohibited;
  - d) in cases stipulated in the specified regulations the passenger traffic might also be restricted in the settlement under sequestration.

#### Section 120

- (1) The partial village quarantine shall be imposed if:
- a) the specific areas of the settlement are divided by natural borderlines or ones considered as natural (rivers, channels, etc.) or the outskirts and the downtown area of the settlement are detached in construction;
  - b) the contact of animal populations of the different areas of the settlement might be obstructed.
- (2) With the exact definition of borderlines, the region head veterinarian might prevent the areas - of the settlement under full quarantine - at a great distance from the infected area from the quarantine at the time of notifying the disease or in the duration of the disease, if:
- a) the disease had not spread over the settlement or the area of the settlement under quarantine and;
  - b) the susceptible animal population of the area to be free from the quarantine has not at all contacted with the susceptible animal population of the infected areas;
  - c) the above mentioned areas of the settlement are free from the disease.
- (3) In case of rendering the partial village quarantine, the region head veterinarian is obliged to prepare a detailed plot and hand it over to the notary of the local authorities of the settlement. The borders, downtown areas of the settlement, the infected places and the areas placed under partial sequestration or free from that shall be plotted.

#### *Prohibition of the control of cattle licences*

#### Section 121

- (1) Should animal disease under report duty be notified on the species of animals mentioned in paragraph 1 in Section 13 of the Act, in consequence of which the imposition of quarantine, official surveillance, local quarantine, traffic restraints, village quarantine or defensive sector is rendered, the official veterinarian is obliged to order the prohibition of the control of cattle licences in the specific settlement.
- (2) The prohibition shall be applied to the redemption and replacement of cattle licences, the redemption of duplicates, the filing of the transfer of ownership and the direction and the delivery or renewal of the veterinary certificate.



- (3) The prohibition shall be recorded in the register of cattle licences by the official veterinarian in the heading following the last note.
- (4) In case the restrictions specified in paragraph 1 are relaxed the official veterinarian might allow the control of cattle licences in written form. The licence shall include the authority relaxing the restrictions, the number of decree, the details of the owner and the animals (species, type, sex, age, number, individual and durable marking), the former and newly authorised place of destination. Direction shall only be delivered for the new place of destination displayed in the licence. The licence shall be retained by its carrier for 1 year.
- (5) The prohibition of the control of cattle licences is invalidated simultaneously with the relaxing of restrictions specified in paragraph 1, by the official veterinarian recording it to the register of cattle licences.
- (6) Following the invalidation of the prohibition the obligation of the redemption of a cattle licence shall be fulfilled within 30 days.
- (7) The observation of the prohibition of cattle licences shall be monitored by the veterinary authority.

#### *Protective zones*

##### Section 122

- (1) Protective zones shall be established in the area enclosed by a circle of 10 kilometre radius surrounding the place of notification of the disease, which - in cases stipulated in the specified regulations - might be extended to larger uninterrupted areas.
- (2) The establishment of protective zones is rendered by the decree of the station competent by the place of disease, which shall inform the bodies concerned.
- (3) The release of animals susceptible for the notified contagious animal disease, the raw products of those, feedingstuffs of animal or vegetal origin or objects likely to spread infection from the non-infected settlements of the defensive sector, the on-foot driving of animals susceptible for the disease through the area declared as defensive sector or the admission of such animals or the raw products of those into the sector shall only be justified by the authorisation of the station or - if the Minister of Agriculture (hereinafter to be referred to as Minister) designates a representative - of the representative of the Ministry.
- (4) Other requirements concerning the protective zones are included in the specified regulations of combating the specific contagious notifiable animal diseases.

#### *Lifting quarantine and traffic restraints*

##### Section 123

- (1) Isolation shall be invalidated, animals or other products, materials under restrictions shall be released from places and settlements under sequestration or traffic restraints and protective zones, and animals shall be admitted to the above mentioned places exclusively with authorisation.
- (2) With regard to the specified regulations for combating specific animal diseases, authorisations shall be delivered by the following persons:
  - a) for the invalidation of isolation, by the official veterinarian;

- b) from traffic restrictions and local quarantine
  - ba) in case of transportation into and out of the same settlement, by the official veterinarian;
  - bb) in case of transportation into another settlement, by the station
  - c) from the village quarantine, by the station
- (3) The request for authorisation shall be submitted to the official veterinarian, who - in cases specified in points bb) and c) of paragraph 2 - shall forward it to the station or the region head veterinarian.
- (4) The proposal shall include the name and address of the keeper, the purpose and cause of delivery or removal, the place of origin and destination of the product, material, etc. under restraints and the species, age, sex, number, utilisation and individual durable marking of the animals. Should the admission or removal of animals be the condition of their vaccination and the admission of other materials be bound to their treatment (heat treatment, disinfection, etc.) according to the specified regulations concerning the specific animal diseases, the veterinary certificate verifying the undertaking of those shall be attached to the proposal.
- (5) Prior to the transportation to another county the deliverer of the authorisation is obliged to obtain the consent of the station competent by the place of destination.
- (6) The official veterinarian competent by the place of origin or destination - appropriately for the admission or removal - and the station shall be informed about the delivery of the authorisation.
- (7) Besides the details specified in paragraph 4, the authorisation shall include the conditions of removal and admission and the period of validity of the authorisation.
- (8) Should the removal of animals attract the obligation of the control of cattle licences as stipulated in any provision of law, the official veterinarian shall give prevention from the control of cattle licences according to paragraph 4 of Section 121.

#### Section 124

- (1) The authorised person is obliged to report the time of importation or transportation to the official veterinarian immediately before the removal or after the arrival.
- (2) Should the specified regulations for combating specific animal diseases render such action, the animals shall be removed after a veterinary examination of favourable outcome or the prior inspection of the premises. In such cases the results of inspection shall be displayed as well.
- (3) Animals shall only be transported in compliance with the stipulated conditions, on the denoted route and to the denoted place; the propriety rights of animals shall not be transferred along the way. In cases stipulated in the specified regulations animals shall be transported to the place of destination without stopping and accompanied by an attendant.

#### *Measures in case of the disappearance of animal disease*

#### Section 125

- (1) Considering the specified regulations of combating specific animal diseases, the local quarantine shall be released and the validity of other measures for combating the disease shall be ceased when:

- a) there are no more animals susceptible for the contagious animal disease under report duty at the place under quarantine (all perished, slaughtered, slain or transported), or;
  - b) no cases have appeared during the observation period stipulated for the specific disease and counted from the time of the perishment, slaughter, killing or recovery of the last susceptible animal kept at the place of sequestration and diseased or under the suspicion of it or the removal of the last animal diseased or under the suspicion of it;
  - c) the diagnostic examinations defined in the specified regulations have been completed with negative outcome and ;
  - d) the compulsory disinfection has been accomplished in cases mentioned in points a) and b).
- (2) The traffic restrictions and the quarantine shall be released after the accomplishment of disinfection and the fulfilment of conditions stipulated in the specified regulations of combating the specific animal disease.
- (3) Regarding the release of regional sequestrations (village quarantine, defensive sector) the specified regulations of combating the specific animal disease shall be considered as guidelines.

#### Section 126

- (1) The disease shall be officially declared as ceased if no places in the settlement stand under local quarantine, no animals are found to be under traffic restrictions or quarantine and the rendered regional sequestration is released.
- (2) The observation period of the specific contagious animal disease under report duty is defined by the specific regulations of combating the disease.
- (3) The official veterinarian monitoring the disinfection is obliged to carefully examine the animals under local quarantine, traffic restrictions or quarantine and the susceptible animals kept in the company of the former at the premises and check their number on the basis of the number recorded at the time of the notification of the disease.
- (4) The release of local quarantines, traffic restrictions, isolations, village quarantines and protective zones according to the proposal of the official veterinary monitoring the disinfection and the declaration of the disease as ceased is the responsibility of the authority having rendered the restrictions at the notification of the disease.

#### *Disinfection*

#### Section 127

- (1) The veterinary authority might render the disinfection as an epidemiological measure.
- (2) The disinfection shall be accomplished without delay in compliance with the requirements.

#### Section 128

- (1) The purpose of disinfection:
- a) the prevention of contagious animal diseases and the infection of humans and the environment (continuous or temporary disinfection);



b) combating contagious animal diseases (disinfection during the disease and continuous, repeated or prior disinfection).

(2) The method of disinfection:

- a) simple: the purpose during the prevention or combating of diseases shall be the termination or decimation of pathogens of little resistance;
- b) strict: to create an environment free from the specific pathogens by terminating those;
- c) prior to the release of sequestration when measures for combating animal disease are accomplished a final disinfection shall be executed.

#### Section 129

(1) Undertaking or taking measures for the undertaking of disinfection is the obligation of the animal keeper. The cost of disinfectants is imposed on the keeper, with the exception of cases defined by the Minister when the keeper is provided with the disinfectants and the instruments of disinfection by the government free of charge. Similarly, in such cases the keeper is obliged to co-operate in the execution of disinfection and undertake the orders of the official veterinarian (tidying, the burial of carcasses, etc.).

(2) The following are inevitable from the aspect of disinfection:

- a) the disinfection shall always be preceded by thorough cleansing and tidying;
- b) disinfectants shall be appropriate for the purpose, authorised and utilised according to the prescribed technology.

(3) In cases specified in the Regulations, the litter, manure, sewage, feedingstuffs used, animal keeping places, etc. shall be disinfected according to the orders of the official veterinarian.

(4) The execution of disinfection is directed by the veterinarian supervising the undertaking. Disinfections rendered in connection with the prevention and combating of contagious animal diseases under report duty shall be directed and monitored by the official veterinarian.

(5) Should the person obliged to undertake the disinfection not complete the task by the stipulated deadline and in the required manner, it has to be undertaken at the expense of the keeper of animals.

#### Section 130

(1) Specified information on disinfectants and their utilisation can be found in the INSTRUCTIONS OF DISINFECTION in Appendix 18, which also covers the procedures of the practical execution of disinfecting different facilities, materials and instruments.

(2) Objects cannot be safely disinfected shall be neutralised by cremation.

#### Section 131

(1) Disinfection shall be undertaken in compliance with the regulations of public health, environment protection, labour safety and prevention of accidents, moreover, shall not damage animal health.

(2) Disinfections shall only be carried out by persons:

- a) wearing the appropriate protection wear and equipment;
- b) in possession of medical examination of labour aptitude;

c) underwent professional education of labour safety.

(3) Eating and smoking during the work of disinfection is prohibited.

(4) Following the accomplishment of disinfection in connection with the combating of contagious notifiable animal disease and prior to leaving the area the contributing persons and the instruments of disinfection shall be disinfected as well.

(5) The observation of requirements and the realisation of conditions specified in paragraphs 1-4 is the responsibility of the person undertaking the disinfection.

#### Section 132

The method of disinfection to be applied during the prevention and combating of contagious notifiable animal diseases specified in Appendix 1 of the Act is included in the specified regulations of combating the diseases and the Instructions of Disinfection.

New, state-of-the-art and efficient disinfectants and technologies of disinfection during the prevention and combating of diseases specified in Appendix 1 of the Act shall only be introduced after the authorisation of the National Service of Public and Municipal Health (hereinafter to be referred to as NSPMH).

#### Section 133

(1) The efficiency of disinfection shall be monitored according to the requirements of the Instructions of Disinfection or, in case of strict disinfection, according to the orders of the station.

(2) The efficiency of simple disinfection is monitored by the veterinary catering and supervising the population or undertaking by defining the number of all existing germs or the indicating germs of the area or object disinfected.

(3) The efficiency of strict disinfection is monitored by the official veterinarian rendering the action, the station or the denoted institute, by cultivating specific pathogens (e.g. from wadding samples) or the clinical infection of susceptible animals.

### Chapter VIII

#### **The stockpiling and utilisation of substances for preventing and combating animal disease; pathognomonics and inoculators, disinfectants, other substances and instruments, the requirements of ordering**

##### *Cost free inoculators and pathognomonics*

#### Section 134

According to point f) in Section 29 of the Act, the Ministry provides for the cost free pathognomonics and inoculators for the prevention, identification and elimination of the specific contagious animal diseases.

#### Section 135

(1) Veterinary preparations, substances and technical equipment (hereinafter to be referred to as cost free inoculators and pathognomonics) necessary for preventing and combating specific animal diseases defined by the Ministry are provided for the animal keeper gratis.

(2) The circle of cost free inoculators and pathognomonics is defined by the Minister.

## Section 136

- (1) The cost free inoculators and pathognomonics necessary for the epidemiological measures of the veterinary authorities are stored and delivered by the Institute for the Supervision of Veterinary Inoculators, Pharmaceuticals and Feedingstuffs (hereinafter to be referred to as ISVIPF) according to the orders of the Ministry.
- (2) The task specified in paragraph 1 might be undertaken by the NIVH, in case of such commission .
- (3) The Ministry shall make arrangements that preparations for the prevention and quick elimination of contagious animal diseases be provided in the sufficient quantity (epidemiological supply). The central storage, delivery, etc. of epidemiological supplies shall be controlled and supervised by the Ministry.

## Section 137

- (1) In case of epidemiological measures inoculators and pathognomonics to be delivered cost free shall be ordered by the station or - if cNIAQssioned by the station - the region head veterinarian.
- (2) orders shall take place by the submission of the form "DECREE of cost free inoculators and pathognomonics" (C 8600-36) in 4 copies, of which 2 remains at the transporter (ISVIPF), 1 at the station and 1 is to be retained as the main copy.
- (3) orders shall be submitted to the ISVIPF (in specific cases to the NIVH) as the transporter (Budapest, X, Szállás utca 8; H-1475 Budapest 10, P.O.Box 318)

## Section 138

- (1) In compliance with Section 137, the customer shall purchase the ordered cost free inoculators and pathognomonics for supply on the basis of the certificate of the transporter and shall provide for their being conveyed to the official veterinarian(s) utilising those and their being stored in a professional manner.
- (2) The official veterinarian shall keep a "Register of cost free inoculators" (C 8600-37) by settlements/towns and types of substances and give an account to the region head veterinarian in every half a year.
- (3) A "Vaccination register" (C 8610-2) with daily recapitulations and in 2 copies shall be kept of the vaccinations rendered by the veterinary authorities. One copy shall be retained by the official veterinarian undertaking the vaccinations, one copy is forwarded to the region head veterinarian.
- (4) According to the order of the station, the official veterinarian shall give account for the received materials separately after the accomplishment of the epidemiological measures.

## Section 139

The reports and registrations kept of cost free inoculators and pathognomonics according to the Regulations shall include:

- a) the appropriate name (type) of inoculators and pathognomonics,
- b) the name of manufacturer (circulator),
- c) the production number,
- d) the period of validity.



## Section 140

- (1) The professional storage, transportation and recording of cost free inoculators and pathognomonics is monitored by the station and the region head veterinarian.
- (2) In case of substances requiring to be stored in refrigerator the delivery shall only be fulfilled, if the adequate conditions are provided (e.g. refrigerating bag, etc.).

## Chapter IX

**The regulations of state compensation**

*The slaughter of animals and the neutralisation materials, instruments and objects likely to spread animal disease for official order*

## Section 141

State compensation might be rendered in cases specified in paragraph 1 in Section 8 of the Act.

## Section 142

- (1) The killing of animals - including the slaughter for diagnostic purpose - , isolated or closed slaughter (hereinafter to be referred to as slaughter), the neutralisation of materials, instruments and objects liable to spread animal disease is rendered by the resolution of the regionally competent region head veterinarian (hereinafter to be referred to as resolution of slaughter).
- (2) On the basis of paragraph 5 in Section 6 of the Act - the resolution of slaughter shall be immediately executed - without appeal.

## Section 143

- (1) The resolution of slaughter shall include the name and address of the owner of animals to be slaughtered and of the materials, instruments or objects to be neutralised, the type and number of animals (the number of bee families), moreover, the name of animal disease the combating of which called forth the slaughter or neutralisation.
- (2) The resolution of slaughter shall also include the name of the official veterinarian entrusted with the undertaking of procedures concerning the slaughter (slaughter, transportation of animals and carcasses, annihilation or neutralisation of materials, instruments and objects, cleansing and disinfection).
- (3) The resolution of slaughter shall be forwarded to the owner of animals, the proceeding official veterinarian denoted in paragraph 2, the station competent by the residence of economic organisations undertaking isolated or closed slaughter (e.g. slaughterhouses, processing units), the station competent by the residence of undertakings processing the carcasses and waste of animals, the Bureau of Agricultural Budget: H-1024 Budapest, Keleti Károly utca 24 (hereinafter to be referred to as Budget Office), in case of protected animals, to the regionally competent environmental directory of the Ministry of Environment Protection and Territorial Development (hereinafter to be referred to as MEPTD) Bureau of Environment Protection and to the directory National Reservation Park with the similar legal status.
- (4) The sample of the resolution of slaughter is included in Appendix 19.

## Section 144

- (1) Resolution of slaughter shall not be rendered in case of animals perished:
  - a) in animal disease specified in Appendix 1 of the Act under the serial numbers 1-25,
  - b) in consequence of vaccination, medical treatment or diagnostic examination rendered compulsorily.
- (2) In cases specified in paragraph 1, the official veterinarian denoted in paragraph 2 of Section 143 shall keep a record of the precedents of damage and factual data serving as the basis of compensation and the report shall be forwarded to the regionally competent region head veterinarian.

*The judgement of the claim for compensation*

## Section 145

- (1) The claim for compensation is judged by the region head veterinarian on the basis of assessment procedure accomplished by himself and the procedural report of the official veterinarian entrusted with the execution of the resolution of slaughter.
- (2) Should the presented data be not sufficient for assessing the amount and the legal grounds of the claim for compensation, the region head veterinarian shall request the opinion of a professional institution.
- (3) Should of the presented data indicate that compensation, on the basis of paragraph 4 of Section 8 of the Act, is not to be adjudged, the compensation shall be declined, of which the owner of animals shall be informed.
- (4) Should the circumstances on the basis of which the compensation is declined indicate that the owner of animals shall be placed under criminal prosecution for the crime he charged, decisions shall be suspended until the completion of the criminal procedures.
- (5) Should the region head veterinarian notice that the compensation shall not be adjudged, the utilisable parts of animals killed (slaughtered) for official resolution might be delivered to the owner or authorised to be marketed, if there are veterinary obstacles to it.
- (6) In case of extended population of animals, partial compensation might be justifiable if requested by the owner in order that the holding be capable of being populated as soon as possible.

*The regulations of the assessment of damage*

## Section 146

- (1) The commercial value on the basis of which compensation is adjudged shall be determined - there being no disqualifying factors to the compensation - by the region head veterinarian through assessment.
- (2) The procedure of assessment shall be started simultaneously with the execution of the resolution of slaughter, but not later than within 3 days following the execution.

## Section 147

- (1) According to Section 3 in Section 8 of the Act, the basis of compensation shall be the commercial value of the animal, the material, the instrument or the object.

(2) The foundations of determining the commercial value:

- a) in case of dams or sires, the purchase price (including the import price) verified by invoices, or failing that the registration price;
- b) failing the conditions denoted in point a), the market price of animals similar to the assessed one and of the same species, type, sex, age and utilisation, prevailing at the period of the damage. In case of necessity the assistance of experts or professional institutions might be requested.
- c) in undertakings producing breeding animals, the average weight price of breeding animals or the average price per entity;
- d) in case of young and fattened animals, the live weight price per kilograms applied in the period of damage and verified by a purchasing organisation (e.g. slaughterhouse) authorised to work on the territory, or the price established on the market;
- e) in case of products of animal origin:
  - ea) for milk, egg for eating purposes, honey the purchase price prevailing in the specific area during the period of damage, as verified by the purchasing organisation authorised to work on the territory or the free market price;
  - eb) for sperm, embryo, breeding and hatching egg, the average marketing price prevailing in the year prior to the actual year, as verified by the producing or circulating organisation;
  - ec) for mixed foodstuffs for industrial purposes, the selling price applied in the specific area during the period of damage, as verified by the producing or circulating organisation, in case of the retail circulation of mixed feedingstuffs for industrial purposes, the selling price;
  - ed) in case of economic fodder, rough fodder and pile fodder, the market price prevailing in the area during the period of damage;
  - ee) in case of the notification of disease on slaughterhouses - during the examination of livestock or meat - the purchase price paid by the undertaking;
  - ef) in case of objects and instruments, the assessed price adequate for the value of utilisation;
- f) for commercial livestock kept under closed circumstances, forest ranges, fliers for at least 6 months or bred commercial wildlife, the purchase price applied during the period of damage, as verified by the purchasing organisation.

Section 148

(1) Materials, objects and instruments liable to spread diseases, if made possible by the preventive requirements against specific contagious animal diseases and might be neutralised with the appropriate procedure (e.g. heat treatment, disinfection), shall be delivered to the owner utilising or marketing those. In such cases compensations shall not be adjudged.

(2) The commercial value (nominal value) upon which the compensation for protected animals is based shall be determined by the written professional opinion of the regionally competent environmental directory of the MEPTD Bureau of Environment Protection or the directory of the National Reservation Park with the similar legal status.

(3) The assessed value of indigenous and gene reserve animals serving the protection of genetic bases shall be defined by the professional opinion of the NIAQ.



## Section 149

- (1) During the compensation the assessed value of animals shall not exceed the highest amount laid down for the different species of animals by point 1 of Appendix 2 of the Act and the decreasing factors defined in point 2.
- (2) The sample of the record of assessment is included in Appendix 20.

*The procedural report*

## Section 150

- (1) Concerning the execution of the resolution of slaughter and the examination of animals perished in a disease specified in Appendix 1 of the Act under the serial numbers 1-25 or in consequence of the compulsory vaccination, medical treatment or diagnostic examination, the proceeding official veterinarian denoted in Section 2 of Section 143 is obliged to submit a written report in 2 copies to the region head veterinarian within 3 days.
- (2) The proceeding veterinary shall denote in the report the number of the resolution of slaughter; the species, type, sex, number and state of health of animals killed or perished and animals (bee colonies) referred to isolated or closed slaughter; and the naming, weight or number of pieces of annihilated materials, instruments or objects.
- (3) Should the notification of contagious animal disease be supported by the outcome of the examinations completed by laboratories and veterinary institutes the name, residence of the institution, the time and result of the examination and the reference number of the information document shall be displayed on the report as well.
- (4) The report concerning the execution of the resolution of slaughter shall cover information on what has been done with the killed or perished animals (killing, the neutralisation of killed and perished animals or killing and/or closed slaughter) and the materials, instruments and objects (cremation, disinfection).
- (5) The sample of the procedural report concerning the execution of the resolution of slaughter is included in Appendix 21.

*The processing and marketing of utilisible animals, bodies and body parts of animals*

## Section 151

- (1) Should the regulations concerning the protection against specific contagious animal diseases authorise such action, the region head veterinarian - after prior consultations with the station - might render the isolated or closed slaughter of animals and groups of animals clinically healthy but suspected to be infected and - in case of notification at the slaughterhouse - the processing and marketing of bodies / body parts.
- (2) Farming organisations undertaking the closed slaughter and processing shall be of high technical-technological quality, appropriate for the most severe epidemiological and provisional-hygienic conditions and with a great capacity of cutting and processing or - on the basis of point a) of Section 33 of the Act - the station might render the employment of such undertaking ( e.g. slaughterhouse) for public purposes.
- (3) The station is obliged to sign an agreement with the farming organisation fulfilling the conditions specified in paragraph 2 for the undertaking of the task. The agreement shall include the following:

- a) the date of starting and the assumed completion of the transportation and slaughter of animals,
- b) the receipt price of animals or - in case of notification at the slaughterhouse - bodies and body parts,
- c) the assessed costs of transportation, slaughter, boning, storage in refrigerators and processing,
- d) the amount of cost recovery by age groups and the deadline of repayment,
- e) in case of delay the amount of interest,
- f) in case of the absence of repayment mentioned in point b) the order of legal procedures.

(4) The amount of recovery defined in the agreement between the station and the farming organisation undertaking the slaughter, processing and marketing shall be transferred to the account "Account of Proceeding Compulsory Compensation for Animal Damages, Budapest" of the Budget Office (Account No. 10032000-01744002-00000000) within the given deadline.

*The assessment of the amount of compensation*

Section 152

(1) In cases defined in paragraph 1 of Section 8 of the Act and when disqualifications of compensation do not exist at the judgement of the claim for compensation the amount of compensation is assessed by the region head veterinarian in a written resolution.

(2) The amount of compensation involves the percent of the assessed value of the slaughtered animal, the material, the instrument or the object as defined in point 1 of Appendix 2 of the Act. In case of animals, when the statement of facts specified in points 2.a) or 2.b) of the present Appendix is presumed the amount of compensation shall be decreased appropriately for that.

(3) The justification of the resolution of compensation shall include the following:

- a) the animal disease - within the circle of compensation - in consequence of which the perishment of the animal took place or the notification or combating of the animal disease in consequence of which the slaughter, compulsory vaccination, medical treatment or diagnostic examination of the animal has been rendered and the premises on which the claim for compensation shall be verified;
- b) the cause in consequence of which the annihilation or neutralisation of materials - including products of animal origin - , instruments or objects has been rendered.
- c) the sample of the resolution of compensation is included in Appendix 22.

*The announcement of the resolution of compensation. Appeal.*

*The allocation of the amount of compensation.*

Section 153

- (1) The resolution rendered in the matter of compensation (accompanied by the record of assessment) shall be forwarded to the owner of the animal.
- (2) In case of appeals the region head veterinarian is obliged to present the first degree resolution - accompanied by all of the documents emerged - to the station without delay.



- (3) In order that the amount of compensation be refunded, the region head veterinarian is obliged to forward the resolution concerning the compensation and one copy of the record of assessment (autopsy report) to the Budget Office without delay, after the resolution comes into force.
- (4) The Budget Office is obliged to refund the amount denoted in the resolution of compensation to the owner of the animal, within 30 days after the resolution comes into force.

*The neutralisation of animal wastes*

Section 154

- (1) The neutralisation of animal waste emerging during the prevention, detection and eradication of animal diseases specified in paragraph 3 of Section 9 in the Act under the serial numbers 1-25 is a government task, the execution of which is the responsibility of the station competent by the place of origin of the animals waste.
- (2) According to paragraph 2 of section 12 in the Act the fee of neutralisation rendered by the station as an epidemiological measure shall be imposed on the central budget.
- (3) Considering the content of paragraphs 1-2 the station competent by the place of the damage might define the following with a view to the neutralisation of wastes:
- a) the undertaking assigned for the accomplishment of the task,
  - b) the starting date of execution and the expectable date of accomplishment,
  - c) the order of transportation and the disinfection of vehicles, considering other regulations concerning the transportation of hazardous materials.
- (4) The manager of the undertaking processing the animal waste utilised for public purposes on the basis of point a) of Section 33 of the Act and the station competent by the place of the undertaking shall be informed of the above measures.
- (5) For the execution of the neutralisation - in case of identical conditions - that undertaking shall be assigned which possesses the authorisation, situated at and operating within the smallest possible geographical distance from the place of damage and has a capacity sufficient for the amount of the arising animal waste.
- (6) The undertaking carrying out the neutralisation shall prepare the invoice after the execution and on the basis of the schedule of charges included in Appendix 2 of the D. which is to be forwarded for revision and verification to the station competent by the place of origin of the animal waste rendering the neutralisation. The station is obliged to immediately forward the verified invoice to the Budget Office.
- (7) The Budget Office is obliged to pay the verified amount - within 8 days from the arrival of the invoice - to the debit of the Account of Proceeding and for the contractor undertaking the task.
- (8) Should the neutralisation take place at the place of the damage (burial, cremation) procedures shall be taken according to paragraphs 3, 6, 7.

Section 155

- (1) Concerning the neutralisation of animal wastes (e.g. carcasses, parts of carcasses, products of animal origin, etc.) emerging in veterinary diagnostic institutes undertaking especially hazardous activity from the aspect of the spreading of contagious animal diseases and in the SVIPF arrangements shall be made by the



station competent by the residence of the above mentioned institutes in compliance with paragraphs 3-4 of Section 154.

(2) Animal wastes emerging in the institutes denoted in paragraph 1 shall only be transported into neutralisation units, except for when the institute possesses a cremating installation of its own. Wastage as such shall not be neutralised by burial or placement in the carrion ground or the carrion terminating pit at the premises.

(3) The costs of neutralisation shall be refunded according to paragraphs 6-7 of Section 154.

### **Title III.**

## **Detailed Rules of Prevention and Surmounting of Animal Diseases**

### **Chapter I.**

## **Rules of Prevention of Animal Diseases**

### *Protection of Swine Stocks*

#### **Section 208**

(1) The station is obliged to qualify swine stocks on holdings of large number, on its area of competence, with the view to brucellosis, leptospirosis, Aujeszky's disease and PRRS. The veterinarians treating swine stocks of large number are obliged to perform the examinations prescribed for the single categories of qualification or to have them performed at the owner's expenses.

(2) In case of buying a breeding stock, with the aim of supplying stocks of large number, the seller is obliged to inform the buyer of freeness from brucellosis, leptospirosis, Aujeszky's disease and PRRS of the stock, as well as of the freeness from paratyphus of swine on the basis of results related to dissection and examinations of meat which he got retroactively at least for two years. At the same time, one must have the swine to be bought examined with serological tests with a view to brucellosis, leptospirosis, Aujeszky's disease and PRRS. The veterinarians treating the stocks of the buyer and the seller, in order to avoid simultaneous examinations repeated within a short time, might as well perform these examinations collectively in the seller's stock.

(3) Only breeding animals deriving from a stock being free, having negative results of examinations, as stated in paragraph (2), and sperm deriving from negative boars may be brought into a PRRS-free stock of large number.

(4) New established pig farms may exclusively be filled up with breeding animals being free from brucellosis, leptospirosis, Aujeszky's disease and PRRS, with the permission of the station.

(5) On the basis of the previous permission of the stations being competent according to the place of the receiving farm, breeding animals (and the sperm) not qualified as being free from PRRS, but belonging to breeds accredited by the breeding authorities, may be brought into stocks not qualified as being free from PRRS.

## Section 209

- (1) Into areas, where swine stocks are free from brucellosis, leptospirosis, Aujeszky's disease and PRRS (in what follows: immunised stock) only immunised stock may be brought.
- (2) Only boars deriving from stocks being free from brucellosis, leptospirosis, Aujeszky's disease and PRRS, and having negative serological findings may be put out into public breeding.
- (3) The owner is obliged ensure the swine stock to be protected against epidemics, the conditions of a closed farm, the existence of objective and financial conditions of preventing disinfection.

## Section 210

- (1) The Ministry may prescribe other examinations to be performed more often in the swine stocks too, in addition to those mentioned above.
- (2) If a contamination caused by parasites of an animal disease is diagnosed during any, one must proceed as directed by the official veterinarian.

**AFRICAN SWINE FEVER**

*Definition of actual and suspected cases, infected poultry, and poultry suspected of being infected*

## Section 329

- (1) An actual case of African swine fever means a porcine animal
  - a) in which the clinical symptoms of the disease are ascertained;
  - b) in which typical lesions of the disease can be determined by the post-mortem examination after the death, killing or slaughter;
  - c) in which organs or tissues the virus or the antigens, or in which blood serum or fluids the antibodies of the African swine fever have been detected by serological examinations.
- (2) A suspected case of African swine fever means a porcine animal in which in addition to the feverish, general symptoms significant haemorrhagic symptoms can be observed by the clinical and pathologic examinations.
- (3) A porcine animal is suspected of being contaminated with African swine fever which have been in direct contact with actual or suspected cases or with animals suspected of being contaminated with the disease, or the fresh meat, and other fresh products of such animals, or any substances and instruments, including the transporting facilities which can be liable for spreading of the infection and those persons who have been in contact with such pigs.

*Duties of the notary of the local authorities*

## Section 330

When any actual or suspected cases of African swine fever or animals suspected of being contaminated with this disease or any case of slaughtering or death of such